

No date for refugee talks — Israel

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — An Israeli spokesman said Friday no date has been set for talks on the fate of the Palestinian refugees displaced by the 1967 Middle East war. Palestinian chief negotiator Nabil Shaath announced in Cairo that a committee would meet in June to study the question of the refugees he estimates number 1,485,000 with all their dependents today. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) wants a staggered right of return for the refugees. "Israel is committed to discuss the question in accordance with the Declaration of Principles," Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's spokesman Gad Ben Ari told AFP. "When, how, how many, all these questions are specific comments." Dr. Shaath's statement stirred anger among Israeli right-wingers. The leading opposition party, the Likud, warned against "Jewish and Zionist values." "By agreeing to talk about a Palestinian right of return, Mr. Rabin has proved he has lost control of the peace negotiations," said the National Religious Party in a statement.

Volume 18 Number 5605

AMMAN SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1994, THU AL QE'DEH 26, 1414

Price: Jordan 150 Fils

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جورдан تايمز يوميٌّ مُعْصِلٌ - تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية الرأي**Clinton sued for 'sexual harassment'**

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — A former Arkansas state employee on Friday sued President Clinton in U.S. district court, alleging as governor he violated her civil rights by making an unwanted sexual advance in 1991. "It is tabloid trash with a legal caption on it," Mr. Clinton's attorney, Robert Bennett, said in Washington Friday. The lawsuit by Paula Corbin Jones sought \$700,000 in damages from Mr. Clinton for "willful, outrageous and malicious conduct" during the alleged incident at the Excelsior Hotel in Little Rock. The suit accused Mr. Clinton of "sexually harassing and assaulting" Ms. Jones. The White House has denied an encounter with Ms. Jones took place but took the threat of litigation seriously enough to hire Mr. Bennett, a prominent Washington attorney. The lawsuit came as one of Ms. Jones' sisters, in a television interview, questioned her motivation. The woman identified as Jones' older sister, Charlene Brown, said Ms. Jones had told her about an encounter with Mr. Clinton on May 6, 1991, and that she said at the time that it "smelled money." A second sister told the Washington Post that she thought Ms. Brown was lying.

Yemenis fight civil war, report air and Scud attacks

Arab League schedules emergency talks

Combined agency dispatches

REPORTS from Yemen indicated on Friday a full-blown civil war was underway between the country's northemers and southerners, with the two sides claiming air raids, Scud missile attacks and pitched battles in and around Sanaa and Aden.

All communications with the country remained down on Friday, the second full day after a one-year-long political feud between northern and southern leaders burst out into clashes.

The Arab League, the United Nations and the United States urged restraint on both sides. The Cairo-based league also scheduled emergency talks Saturday on the situation in Yemen and an Egyptian call for the dispatch of an Arab peacekeeping force to the Red Sea country was expected to be debated by the pan-Arabic.

Southern officials said their planes had hit the presidential palace in Sanaa with missiles and set it ablaze, but there was no immediate confirmation of the report.

Their anti-aircraft gunners also shot down a northern warplane which attacked the airport here Friday as the evacuation was still underway in the port only a few kilometres away.

Aden airport had already been badly damaged in a raid on Thursday which caused several deaths, while three attacking planes were reportedly shot down.

Diplomats in the Gulf said the Jules Verne had picked up more than 400 evacuees, including 60 from France; 170 Canadians and Britons, 120 Russians, and 90 Swiss and Germans.

In Paris, the defence ministry said the first stage of the evacuation was over but another ship was heading to the south.

Yemenis' attempts at "secession."

Diplomats said a large concentration of northern troops had been seen 50 kilometres north of Aden on Friday.

They were aiming to join up with other divisions stationed around Aden and then make their push for the city, said the diplomats.

The forces of Mr. Saleh, a northerner, are locked in a bitter struggle with those of Vice-President Ali Salem Al Beidh, a southerner, who was dismissed by parliament on Thursday night in a further deepening of the crisis.

Southern officials said their planes had hit the presidential palace in Sanaa with missiles and set it ablaze, but there was no immediate confirmation of the report.

Their anti-aircraft gunners also shot down a northern warplane which attacked the airport here Friday as the evacuation was still underway in the port only a few kilometres away.

Aden airport had already been badly damaged in a raid on Thursday which caused several deaths, while three attacking planes were reportedly shot down.

Diplomats in the Gulf said the Jules Verne had picked up more than 400 evacuees, including 60 from France; 170 Canadians and Britons, 120 Russians, and 90 Swiss and Germans.

In Paris, the defence ministry said the first stage of the evacuation was over but another ship was heading to the south.

Yemen to pick up more foreigners.

With communications difficult there was no clear picture of the fighting, which erupted through large areas of the country on Thursday.

A North Yemeni statement said loyal troops were advancing towards Aden and would not stop until they had control of the city.

The London-based Middle East Broadcasting Corporation quoted an official statement from the northern-based government as saying loyal forces were advancing from four sides.

They would keep pushing until "the situation in Aden is under control," the statement said.

Shortly after the report, Aden radio said southern and northern troops were locked in fierce battles in the streets of Sanaa.

The official SABA news agency said Southern forces fired five Scud missiles at Sanaa.

The SABA report quoting a North Yemeni source said the Scud did not cause any material damage or casualties. He said they were fired from bases in Aden towards the capital.

Two missiles exploded in mountainous areas near the capital, one exploded near the airport while two landed without exploding.

Aden radio also reported that several buildings in Sanaa, including the presidential palace, were on fire while fierce battles were underway in several Yemeni provinces.

(Continued on page 2)

Jordan and Egypt map out close political, economic cooperation

Joint committee ends two days of deliberations

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Egypt on Friday welcomed efforts by the Arab League to achieve Arab reconciliation.

Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali said a piecemeal approach to solve inter-Arab differences is needed at this stage and called for focus on bilateral relations and cooperation as a prelude to restoring inter-Arab relations to normalcy.

The Arab League decided to hold an emergency meeting to discuss an Egyptian proposal to send an Arab intervention force to help end the fighting.

U.N. Secretary General Boutros Ghali appealed to Yemen's leaders to "exercise maximum restraint" and welcomed mediation efforts from the region.

Speaking at a joint press conference with Egypt's Premier Atif Sedki, Dr. Majali said there was a need to search for points of agreement among Arab countries and to shelve differences for a grace period after which causes of difference could be discussed.

Supporting Dr. Majali's perception, Dr. Sedki said Arabs should start from points of agreement and then move to other steps. However, he said, reflections of the Gulf crisis will continue for some time until the wound heals.

Addressing journalists following the signing of the minutes of two days of meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee, Dr. Sedki and Dr. Majali said the meeting contributed to enhancing bilateral relations in all fields.

The Yemeni forces fought

land battles in several areas along the former border between north and south on Thursday.

Both sides had said they were repulsing attacks and claimed the capture of large numbers of troops.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Musa told reporters



His Majesty King Hussein on Thursday receives Egyptian Prime Minister Atif Sedki in a meeting

attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Egypt and his uniting efforts to settle inter-Arab differences and achieve Arab solidarity. Referring to the audience they had with King Hussein Thursday, Dr. Sedki said King Hussein briefed them on the Arab situations, particularly the latest events in Yemen, and on efforts to reconcile the Yemeni parties.

Dr. Sedki paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein's Pan-Arab stands towards

Egypt and Jordan on the

(Continued on page 10)

Jordan calls on Japan to assume high-profile Mideast political role

Kakizawa leaves after signing \$125m loans

By P. V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan urged Japan to increase its political profile in the Middle East and use its influence to advance the Arab-Israeli peace process during talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa, who ended a two-day visit to the Kingdom on Friday, officials said.

Mr. Kakizawa, who arrived here from the West Bank Thursday and left for Syria Friday, was received by His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Abdin Salam Majali and other officials.

At a meeting with Dr. Majali Thursday evening, Mr. Kakizawa signed an exchange of notes under which the Japanese government will extend \$125 million in soft loans to Jordan — \$80 million to help Jordan improve its balance of payments situation and develop the Kingdom's energy sector and \$40 million to finance the expansion of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station.

The minister also visited a charitable clinic in Baqaa which will receive Japanese

equity worth \$49,000.

"The visit of Mr. Kakizawa to Jordan aims at promoting the Middle East peace process and seeking the ways of making more commitment to the negotiations, which Japan has already been deeply involved in, especially the multilateral phase, as well as enhancing the bilateral relationship with Jordan," a Japanese embassy press release said.

"Within this context, the government of Japan attaches great importance to the improvement of the living standard of Palestinian refugees outside the occupied territories since Japan thinks that attention should equally be paid to these refugees who long await the tangible benefits resulting from the development of the peace process like those in the occupied territories," it said.

Seiji Morimoto, director of the international press division of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, told a briefing Thursday evening that Mr. Kakizawa, who is visiting the Middle East on his first foreign trip after taking office only last week, was highly satisfied with his visit.

"We believe that Middle East peacemaking has been

ushered into a new era," Mr. Morimoto said, referring to the signing of the autonomy accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Cairo on Wednesday witnessed by Mr. Kakizawa.

It was the gist of Mr. Kakizawa's talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat in Cairo, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in occupied Jerusalem, and Palestinian leader at the Orient House in the Holy City.

On his way to Jordan, he also visited a Jericho hospital.

In view of the progress in the Israeli-Palestinian track of negotiations, Japan believes that "it is once we focused on the multilateral" phase of the peace process, Mr. Morimoto said. "Japan sees the bilaterals and multilaterals as the wheels of the same cart. If one doesn't move, the cart doesn't move."

During talks with Mr. Kakizawa, Jordanian leaders urged Japan to "get involved in a political dialogue in the Middle East," Mr. Morimoto said, adding that Japan indeed sought to increase its political profile in the region.

(Continued on page 10)

U.N. permits more Serb tanks to move

SARAJEVO (Agencies) — The United Nations said on Friday it was continuing to allow Bosnian Serb tanks through a designated weapons exclusion zone around Sarajevo despite having announced earlier the deal was cancelled.

Asked by army radio about Mr. Rabin's statement that Mr. Arafat had requested a delay of up to three weeks of Israel's withdrawal from the areas, Major General Danny Rothschild said:

"The sooner we enter an overlap period and they take upon themselves these tasks — the better. How long it will take, I have no idea, we will try to do it as quickly as possible."

One thousand Palestinian police were to enter the area within 24 hours of the Cairo signing. So far only a small advance team of senior officers has come. The PLO said the first police contingents would not arrive until next week.

On Thursday in Cairo, Marwan Kanafani, adviser to Mr.

Eric Chaperon said the last two of a total of seven tanks would move through the zone between 1200 and 1300 GMT on Friday with the permission of the U.N. Bosnia commander, Lieutenant-General Michael Rose.

The hitherto secret deal to allow the tanks to move, which has drawn a storm of protest from the Muslim-led Bosnian

government in Sarajevo, was negotiated by U.N. special envoy Yasushi Akashi when he met Serb leaders on Tuesday.

In return, the Serbs agreed to the deployment of U.N. observers in Brcko, northern Bosnia, and allowed 170 British troops they were blocking to proceed to Gorazde.

Most of the tanks apparently

are from the Serb stronghold of Pale east of Sarajevo. They were headed for Trnovo south of the Bosnian capital, and the only route they could use was through the "exclusion zone." It was unclear why Serbs wanted to move the tanks.

At his U.N. headquarters in Zagreb, Croatia, Mr. Akashi on Thursday defended his decision, saying the Serb tanks "were to adopt a posture which is non-threatening so far as their capability to attack Sarajevo."

The tank deal involved Serb

agreement to free 160 British

peacekeepers held since Sunday by Serb soldiers outside the Muslim enclave of Gorazde, where the Britons were supposed to join 500 peacekeepers monitoring a shaky truce.

The British troops were allowed into Gorazde, a U.N. "safe area" southeast of Sarajevo, on Thursday.

Mr. Akashi said the Serbs also agreed to allow U.N. military observers to deploy in the area of Brcko, a potential Muslim-Serb flashpoint.

Bosnia's collective presidency said it was "shocked by the information," and demanded Mr. Akashi's resignation. The Muslim-led government accused Mr. Akashi of "practically taking part in the aggression on Bosnia-Herzegovina."

Bosnian Vice-President Ejup Ganic said the Serbs cannot get a better friend than Mr. Akashi.

He added: "It's a complete

destruction of United Nations resolutions by local U.N. officials here, so they have to get their act together."

Two Serb tanks moved through the Sarajevo 20-kilometre "exclusion zone" on Wednesday and three more went through on Thursday.

This was despite an announcement in Zagreb on Thursday by U.N. spokesman Matthew Nerzic that the tank deal was off.

The controversy threatened the ceasefire that has kept Sarajevo largely quiet since mid-February, when the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) threatened to bomb the Bosnian Serbs if they did not remove all weapons from the 20-kilometre "exclusion zone" around Sarajevo or place them under U.N. control.

There have been increasing reports of weapons within the zone.

Mideast arms talks end with little fanfare

DOHA (Agencies) — Israelis, Arabs and a support cast of nations from around the world ended three days of talks on Middle East arms control on Thursday without real progress, but both host and sponsor said they were not disappointed.

"How many years does it take for a dream to come true?" asked Qatar Foreign Minister Sheikh Hamad Ben Jassem Al Thani.

Robert Einhorn, the representative of the United States which co-sponsors the arms control negotiations with Russia, spoke of an important human dimension.

"There was a much better understanding... greater comfort in talking to each other," he said of the delegations from Israel and 14 Arab states at the fifth round of the arms control panel. It is one of five sets of multilateral negotiations launched after the 1991 Madrid Middle East peace conference.

The sponsors had hoped this round would agree a long sought-after declaration of principles that would set the agenda for future negotiations on Middle East arms control and regional security.

But delegations at the conference failed to approve the declaration on Wednesday and it has been referred to a further meeting, at a place and time yet to be agreed.

Arab delegations led by Saudi Arabia objected to the political clauses that implied an end of the state of war with Israel. They saw them as preempting the results of bilateral negotiations between Israel and immediate neighbours Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and the Palestinians.

The chief Saudi delegate, Prince Turki Ben Mohammad, said the multilateral talks were launched in Madrid to complement the direct negotiations and should not move ahead of

them.

"This meeting does not mean normalisation (of relations with Israel)," said Sheikh Hamad, the conference host.

He confirmed delegates' reports of differences among the Arab delegations on this issue but said that they eventually agreed with the majority that the brief of the arms control panel was technical rather than political.

Prince Turki told the closing session the panel should concentrate its efforts on issues such as armaments and arms industries.

"We categorically reject the political section of the project, which is aimed at normalising relations between Arab states and Israel," Prince Turki told AFP.

"Most Arab participants also rejected this part of the text," Prince Turki said.

David Levy, the Israeli negotiating team, stressed his government's commitment to the entire plan, including the political chapter.

"The political section (of the accord) is necessary because it offers a working framework for future meetings," he argued.

The draft statement drawn up at a meeting in Cairo in January proposed a number of confidence-building measures and the creation of a zone where weapons of mass destruction would be banned.

Prince Turki said the statement should cover "only military questions, including the elimination of weapons of mass destruction."

Mr. Levy said he did not understand Saudi Arabia's objections. The kingdom had rejected a U.S. proposal to hold another meeting in June in Vienna, judging that date too close," he added.

Prince Turki told reporters earlier his country adamantly opposed the adoption of political principles primarily aimed

at pushing Arabs into ties with Israel even before it makes peace with countries like Syria and Lebanon.

The two countries have so far boycotted the multilateral negotiations.

Western delegates said a clause on political and other fundamental rights was unacceptable to Saudi Arabia and other conservative Arabs who do not accept the Western understanding of those concepts.

They see such a clause as a virtual invitation to others to intervene in their internal affairs.

Arab delegations focused on Israel's nuclear arms programme and Sheikh Hamad said it should be a major concern of the arms control negotiations.

Israel, which enjoys a technical edge over the Arabs, focused on Arab numerical superiority in conventional weapons.

Mr. Einhorn said one tangible confidence-building measure agreed in principle was a Netherlands-proposed electronic communications network to link the foreign ministries of the Middle East.

The draft statement drawn up at a meeting in Cairo in January proposed a number of confidence-building measures and the creation of a zone where weapons of mass destruction would be banned.

Prince Turki said the statement should cover "only military questions, including the elimination of weapons of mass destruction."

Mr. Levy said he did not understand Saudi Arabia's objections. The kingdom had rejected a U.S. proposal to hold another meeting in June in Vienna, judging that date too close," he added.

Prince Turki told reporters earlier his country adamantly opposed the adoption of political principles primarily aimed

World Bank announces plans

WASHINGTON — The World Bank has announced a \$1,200 million three-year programme to give the Palestinians the tools to fight unemployment and underdevelopment in Jericho and the Gaza Strip, areas being given limited self-rule by Israel.

The money is the first installment by 40 countries and international organisations of a five-year, \$2,400 million programme to build electrical, transportation, housing and health systems in the two areas.

"The international community is betting that this programme can jump-start the Palestinian economy over the next three years. We are optimistic because the Palestinians are enterprising and well-trained," Caio Koch-Weser, Bank vice president for the Middle East and North Africa Region, said in a statement accompanying the announcement.

Following are excerpts from the text of the World Bank report on the emergency assistance programme for the occupied territories:

"The goal of the programme is to rebuild the dilapidated infrastructure of the occupied territories in order to stimulate economic growth by attracting private investment from expatriate Palestinians, international investors, and Arab states. About \$200 in aid per person per year would flow into the occupied territories over the next three years.

The 36-page summary report Emergency Assistance Programme for the occupied territories — is an outgrowth of the World Bank's September 1993 six-volume economic

report, Developing the Occupied Territories: An Investment in Peace, which identifies the major problems and needs of the West Bank and Gaza. This report distills many findings and recommendations of a two-volume document entitled: Emergency Assistance to the occupied territories issued in March, 1994.

The World Bank staff believe that the programme is feasible. However, the Bank does not call it a blueprint. "The programme has to be treated very flexibly because of all the uncertainties," says Mr. Koch-Weser.

The programme has been jointly prepared by the Bank's staff and a dedicated team of Palestinian counterparts. Representatives of donor countries, Israel, and regional and international organisations also participated in its preparation.

The programme is designed for the Palestinians to take economic management into their own hands. The donors are providing the resources and tools to make the programme work. However, the donors want accountability. They want to know that their funds are being well spent."

The \$1,200 million is the initial installment of the \$2,100 million originally pledged over five years to the Palestinians by 40 international donors at the October 1, 1993 conference held at the U.S. State Department in Washington (the pledges subsequently increased to \$2,400 million). The largest pledges have come from the European Union — \$600 million over 5 years; United States — \$500 million over 5 years;

Japan — \$200 million over 5 years; Norway — \$150 million over 5 years; Saudi Arabia — \$100 million over the first year; Italy — \$80 million over 5 years; and Israel — \$75 million over 5 years.

The World Bank is contributing \$50 million to the emergency assistance programme. It also helped the Palestinians put together the programme, which analyses every important sector in the West Bank and Gaza from human resources — schools, health and training — to transportation, power, and housing.

In the first year, the programme calls for committing \$33 million, the second year — \$37 million, and the last year — \$42 million. In the first three years, Gaza will get \$402 million and the West Bank will receive \$708 million. The remaining \$1,200 million in pledges to be committed in the fourth and fifth years of the programme.

Over a five-year period, annual aid to the occupied territories will reach about 15 per cent of its gross domestic product (GDP), which is about the most any country can absorb, notes Mr. Koch-Weser.

Donor funds will be disbursed through many different channels. Initially, the funds will go through the newly-formed Palestinian Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction (PECDAR), municipalities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and U.N. agencies such as the United Nations Relief and Works Agency and the United Nations Development Programme.

Christopher cites progress on goals of Mideast trip

SHANNON, Ireland (USA)

Secretary of State Warren Christopher believes "good progress" was achieved on each of the principal objectives of his just-completed trip to the Middle East.

Speaking with reporters aboard his plane May 4 en route from Cairo to Shannon, the secretary said he was reassured that Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states remain firmly opposed to lifting United Nations sanctions against Iraq. They continue to see both Iraq and Iran as threats to stability in the region, he said.

Mr. Christopher said his trip had served as "a catalyst" to culminate negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians on an agreement to implement their Declaration of Principles. That agreement was signed May 4 in Cairo. The secretary said the United States had helped define the issues and influenced the parties to agree to a deadline for completion of the agreement.

While Syria and Israel remain far from agreement on a peace accord, Mr. Christopher said, for the first time they have presented comprehensive approaches to each other. "That provides opportunities for the future," he said, adding, "I don't want to be at all over-optimistic about the pace at which this will go." He will return to the region later this month in an effort to advance the Syrian-Israeli negotiations.

During his trip, Mr. Christopher also continued to press for a cessation of hostilities and ultimately a peace settlement in Bosnia. He described his May 4 meeting in Cairo with Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev as "positive" in that regard.

Following is the transcript of Christopher's briefing, as released by the State Department in Washington:

SECRETARY CHRISTOPHER: I enter this conversation with my usual caution about trip euphoria, which is a disease of feeling that travel is somehow in and of itself an accomplishment. But we have made good progress on each of the principal goals that I had for this trip.

First, I hoped to invigorate the coalition with respect to both Iraq and in a lesser sense, Iran. I am concerned that the sanctions regime is under attack on Iraq and this seemed to be a good time to indicate the strong view of the United States that this is not the time to lift the sanctions.

I was really reassured by the reactions in Saudi Arabia and the GCC on Iraq. They still see Iraq as a very considerable danger in that area and I don't see any encouragement for the lifting of sanctions coming out of that group as a whole. I had a chance to raise the same point in Egypt and found comparable support for maintaining the coalition. I think the region is very much stunned by the effort of the Iraqis, or not the effort, but the assassination operation by Iraqis in Lebanon, which is a reminder about that regime which came at a time when there had been some pressures to ease the sanctions.

I was struck by the consistent reaction that came from those who I would talk about — pressure for the easing of sanctions coming from some quarters — to immediately identify that as a commercial interest, pure and simple.

I also found that our policy on Iraq and the dual containment policy is very much appreciated and well-received in the region. The GCC countries — Saudi Arabia and

Egypt as well — regard Iran as a very considerable threat to the stability of the region. I guess I would say that sort of the stability of the region is the overall single-word cap on this first point that I am making.

You could get a debate among the countries of the region as to whether Iran or Iraq is the more serious threat. I basically saw no purpose in trying to make a hierarchy there, but we are concerned about both countries, so, the first purpose was served quite well, on this trip and I am quite glad that that was identified as one of the principal purposes.

The second purpose was to try to bring to a head the negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians. This has been going on for a long time with indications that they were making progress, but they saw, I think many people saw, a race against time here with the extremists taking advantage of the lack of progress on the ground to challenge the peace process and challenge those who are involved in it.

I think that my trip served as a catalyst to bring the matter to a head. With leadership and cooperation with President Mubarak, we were able to set a deadline for the conclusion of the negotiations. I don't think it is too much to say that without a deadline, the negotiations would have gone on for a long time. As one of the principal leaders said to me, agreement could have been reached in three days or three months. I think there is a good deal of merit in that point of view. We are able to establish a deadline.

I think that my trip served as a catalyst to bring the matter to a head. With leadership and cooperation with President Mubarak, we were able to set a deadline for the conclusion of the negotiations. I don't think it is too much to say that without a deadline, the negotiations would have gone on for a long time. As one of the principal leaders said to me, agreement could have been reached in three days or three months. I think there is a good deal of merit in that point of view. We are able to establish a deadline.

I think that my trip served as a catalyst to bring the matter to a head. With leadership and cooperation with President Mubarak, we were able to set a deadline for the conclusion of the negotiations. I don't think it is too much to say that without a deadline, the negotiations would have gone on for a long time. As one of the principal leaders said to me, agreement could have been reached in three days or three months. I think there is a good deal of merit in that point of view. We are able to establish a deadline.

I think that my trip served as a catalyst to bring the matter to a head. With leadership and cooperation with President Mubarak, we were able to set a deadline for the conclusion of the negotiations. I don't think it is too much to say that without a deadline, the negotiations would have gone on for a long time. As one of the principal leaders said to me, agreement could have been reached in three days or three months. I think there is a good deal of merit in that point of view. We are able to establish a deadline.

I think that my trip served as a catalyst to bring the matter to a head. With leadership and cooperation with President Mubarak, we were able to set a deadline for the conclusion of the negotiations. I don't think it is too much to say that without a deadline, the negotiations would have gone on for a long time. As one of the principal leaders said to me, agreement could have been reached in three days or three months. I think there is a good deal of merit in that point of view. We are able to establish a deadline.

I think that my trip served as a catalyst to bring the matter to a head. With leadership and cooperation with President Mubarak, we were able to set a deadline for the conclusion of the negotiations. I don't think it is too much to say that without a deadline, the negotiations would have gone on for a long time. As one of the principal leaders said to me, agreement could have been reached in three days or three months. I think there is a good deal of merit in that point of view. We are able to establish a deadline.

I think that my trip served as a catalyst to bring the matter to a head. With leadership and cooperation with President Mubarak, we were able to set a deadline for the conclusion of the negotiations. I don't think it is too much to say that without a deadline, the negotiations would have gone on for a long time. As one of the principal leaders said to me, agreement could have been reached in three days or three months. I think there is a good deal of merit in that point of view. We are able to establish a deadline.

I think that my trip served as a catalyst to bring the matter to a head. With leadership and cooperation with President Mubarak, we were able to set a deadline for the conclusion of the negotiations. I don't think it is too much to say that without a deadline, the negotiations would have gone on for a long time. As one of the principal leaders said to me, agreement could have been reached in three days or three months. I think there is a good deal of merit in that point of view. We are able to establish a deadline.

I think that my trip served as a catalyst to bring the matter to a head. With leadership and cooperation with President Mubarak, we were able to set a deadline for the conclusion of the negotiations. I don't think it is too much to say that without a deadline, the negotiations would have gone on for a long time. As one of the principal leaders said to me, agreement could have been reached in three days or three months. I think there is a good deal of merit in that point of view. We are able to establish a deadline.

I think that my trip served as a catalyst to bring the matter to a head. With leadership and cooperation with President Mubarak, we were able to set a deadline for the conclusion of the negotiations. I don't think it is too much to say that without a deadline, the negotiations would have gone on for a long time. As one of the principal leaders said to me, agreement could have been reached in three days or three months. I think there is a good deal of merit in that point of view. We are able to establish a deadline.

I think that my trip served as a catalyst to bring the matter to a head. With leadership and cooperation with President Mubarak, we were able to set a deadline for the conclusion of the negotiations. I don't think it is too much to say that without a deadline, the negotiations would have gone on for a long time. As one of the principal leaders said to me, agreement could have been reached in three days or three months. I think there is a good deal of merit in that point of view. We are able to establish a deadline.

I think that my trip served as a catalyst to bring the matter to a head. With leadership and cooperation with President Mubarak, we were able to set a deadline for the conclusion of the negotiations. I don't think it is too much to say that without a deadline, the negotiations would have gone on for a long time. As one of the principal leaders said to me, agreement could have been reached in three days or three months. I think there is a good deal of merit in that point of view. We are able to establish a deadline.

I think that my trip served as a catalyst to bring the matter to a head. With leadership and cooperation with President Mubarak, we were able to set a deadline for the conclusion of the negotiations. I don't think it is too much to say that without a deadline, the negotiations would have gone on for a long time. As one of the principal leaders said to me, agreement could have been reached in three days or three months. I think there is a good deal of merit in that point of view. We are able to establish a deadline.

I think that my trip served as a catalyst to bring the matter to a head. With leadership and cooperation with President Mubarak, we were able to set a deadline for the conclusion of the negotiations. I don't think it is too much to say that without a deadline, the negotiations would have gone on for a long time. As one of the principal leaders said to me, agreement could have been reached in three days or three months. I think there is a good deal of merit in that point of view. We are able to establish a deadline.

UNICEF approves \$140m programmes

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) has approved an expenditure programme worth a total of \$140 million for Palestinians and five other countries in the Middle East and North Africa covering the next five years, a UNICEF official said Friday.

"Positive factors in the region included its hegemony, good communication infrastructure and strong momentum for change," said Mrs. Vitchachi.

The international Convention on the Rights of the Child "had been ratified in all but five countries, and the preparation on national programmes of action to meet goals for children gave encouraging promise," she was quoted as saying.

Noting that some countries of the region had "substantial financial capacities," Mrs. Vitchachi said.

The approval for spending for the Palestinians was made "with many members recommending the decision as opportunity in view of the political developments in the region and the consolidated chances of a comprehensive and lasting peace being established in the near future," the press release said.

In general, the U.N. has increased its allocations for the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip by 55 per cent to \$388 million during 1994 as immediate support for Palestinian autonomy.

The world body envisages allocations of \$250 million to support ongoing welfare and services projects for the West Bank and an additional \$138 million for infrastructure development and expanded services.

"Supporting the peace process will require a rapid improvement of the health and education services provided to Palestinians as well as a major initiative to create employment to raise the average level of family incomes," said a U.N. document released in December.

The allocations mean increased services of the three main U.N. organisations present in the occupied territories — the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP), UNICEF and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) — under a coordinator appointed by the U.N. General Secretariat.

UNICEF projects cover community-level structures, with particular focus on disadvantaged groups in areas such as primary health care, basic

mand statement broadcast on Sanaa radio denied that northern planes had bombed Aden's key installations, saying they were "the property of Yemen and should be protected by the Yemeni people."

Shipping and oil sources have said that oil production and loading operations have not been affected by the fighting.

Home News

Jordan thanks France for stand on Aqaba inspections

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan voiced appreciation for France's decision to stop its participation in the multinational inspection force that has been inspecting Aqaba-bound ships.

'Agence France Presse (AFP) quoted a Jordanian official here as saying that France's decision reflects its commitment to the international legitimacy and its upholding of the principles of international justice.

The French embassy here said Wednesday Paris has decided to halt its contribution to the monitoring of the implementation of the international embargo affecting Aqaba.

Patriarch condoles King, praises Jordan's respect for freedom, human rights

By Karouza Joudou

Special to the Jordan Times



Patriarch Maximos Hakim

AMMAN — Jordan and the Jordanian Catholic community welcomed the official visit of Beatitude Patriarch Maximos Hakim, the Patriarch of Antioch, all the Orient, Alexandria and Jerusalem is scheduled to meet high ranking Jordanian officials to offer his condolences for the passing away of Queen Mother Zein Al Sbar and to discuss current issues in the region.

The 86-year-old patriarch, who the highest ranking Melkite leader, arrived Thursday morning accompanied by Bishop Yohanna Mansour and Archimandrite George Haddad.

The patriarch held a high mass at the Melkite Catholic Cathedral in Jabal Amman and delivered a speech in which he thanked Greek Catholic Archbishop in Jordan George Al Mir for inviting him to visit the Kingdom and congratulated His Majesty King Hussein for his 41st anniversary of the assumption of his constitutional powers. He also praised Jordan for the freedom and respect for human rights it grants its citizens and lauded the spirit of tolerance between citizens, with no discrimination between Muslims and Christians.

"We have put our roots here," said the patriarch when asked whether he was contemplating a return to Beirut or not.

He said he was known after coming under pressure.

"There are no I.C.E.F. plans or any indication of my return," he said.

Mr. Fisher said items that were involved in a country approach and said \$1 million did not represent UNICEF expenditure Middle East and the region for the year.

"For some time one year while for two years and now, told the Jordan Times that further progress would be added for approval as required."

The expenditures for Jordan was at \$1.2 billion, he said.

The Middle East Africa regional I.C.E.F. was moved from Beirut in 1991.

The agency is a country office of Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and Iraq.

"We have put our roots here," said the patriarch when asked whether he was contemplating a return to Beirut or not.

Greek Catholic Father Nabil Haddad told the Jordan Times that "His Beatitude is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali and members of both Houses of Parliament.

The patriarch will also meet some Muslim religious leaders and visit some private and public institutions later this week," said Father Haddad. It is also planned for the patriarch to visit Zarqa, Irbid

Kingdom on May 13.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

FILMS

- ★ Film in Spanish entitled "Ay Carmela" at the Spanish Cultural Centre at 6:30 p.m. (Tel. 613077).
- ★ Chilean film entitled "La Frontera" (The Frontier) at the main theatre of the Royal Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m. (115 minutes).

FASHION SHOW

- ★ Fashion show and silver accessories by artist Hana Sadiq Berardo (with the music of Monir Beshir) at the royal ball room of the Philadelphia Hotel at 6:30 p.m. (Tel. 607100).

BALLET

- ★ Ballet performance by Al-Ahliya School for Girls students at the main theatre of the Royal Cultural Centre at 4:00 p.m.

LECTURE

- ★ Lecture in Arabic entitled "The Phenomenon of Agents in Intifada" by Dr. Saleh Abdal Jawad from Bir Zeit University at 6:00 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Exhibition of silk paintings by artist Sonad Nemeh Akrouk at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Drawings exhibition by Nazareth School students at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition of paintings by artists Walid Sheet and Nazeem Hamed at Alia Art Gallery (Tel. 639303).
- ★ Exhibition of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Food Industries '94' at the World Exhibition Centre, University Road (Tel. 837218, 847113).
- ★ Art exhibition by Bashar Ibrahim at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Art exhibition by five Egyptian artists at Darat Al Fannan of the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation in Jabal Luweibdeh. Also showing "permanent" exhibition of 56 Arab contemporary artists (Tel. 643251/2).
- ★ Exhibition by artist Mohammad Muhraddin at Ab'd Art Gallery.
- ★ Exhibition by artists Dr. Ali Ghoul, Hussein Da'sh, Adnan Al Sharif, Abdul Hussein Tawajil, Salman Abbas, and Hafez Al Droubi at Orfali Art Gallery (Tel. 826932).

Crown Prince: Peace in the region is bound to pave the way for international economic, political cooperation

bound shipping.

It said that the decision took effect immediately, following requests by Jordan to replace sea-based inspections with the onshore inspections.

It said that the decision was taken in close coordination with the U.S. and that His Majesty King Hussein and the U.N. secretary general, Boutros Ghali, were informed.

Jordan, which has announced the suspension of its participation in the Middle East peace process until the siege on the port of Aqaba was lifted, has reached an agreement with U.S. providing for land-based verification by a neutral side.

PARIS (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Thursday that success of the Middle East peace process, based on international legitimacy, was bound to pave the way for a new framework of international economic and political cooperation.

"Indeed, with the end of the cold war we are now standing at the threshold of a new phase in international relations and by adopting sound policies we can contribute towards the enhancement of world security, peace and cooperation," said Prince Hassan in an address delivered at the opening of a seminar on Franco-Jordanian economic cooperation, held in Paris.

"France and Jordan have been tied for years by strong bonds of friendship and unique geo-political and economic cooperation, and long before the end of the cold war France has been calling for and aiming at further development between Europe and the other countries on the Mediterranean."

"In my view, the right approach to handle such matters and promote cooperation hinges on the attainment of a just and durable settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict, based on the international legitimacy

of the Arab-Israeli conflict and from giving refuge to waves of displaced people, numbering around 1.5 million."

Despite Jordan's successes in socio-economic development while struggling to pay off the debt which now stands at around \$7.5 billion, the country still faces the problem of dealing with more displaced persons, forcibly evicted from their homeland, he said. "It is hoped that this burden would be alleviated through the achievement of peace that would take care of the refugees, water and other problems facing the countries of the region," added Prince Hassan.

Citing examples, the Crown Prince said that Jordan managed to address the deficit in the annual budget by reducing it from 25 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) in 1990 to six per cent in 1993 and has reduced the inflation rate from 20 per cent in 1989 to 4.5 per cent in 1993.

But he noted that Jordan still suffers from high unemployment rates, which currently run at 13 per cent, down from 18 per cent in 1991, and faces a huge external debt which resulted from the Kingdom's shouldering the burden

of the French private sector, said the Crown Prince.

Noting that the investment climate in Jordan is now better than at any time in the past, Prince Hassan mentioned a study by the World Bank which indicated that the Amman Financial Market was the biggest in the Arab World as it deals with transactions by 110 firms with a total market capital of \$5 billion.

Referring to foreign investments, the Crown Prince said that the nature of foreign investment is more important than the volume.

"It is hoped that the French private investments in Jordan would focus on the transfer of modern technology and modern management and on serving as a model for new investments in the future," said Prince Hassan.

Thanking France for its economic aid to Jordan, the Crown Prince said that aid from France and other friendly nations has enabled the Kingdom to reschedule its foreign debts at the Paris and London Clubs.

Furthermore, France is to be thanked for its recent initiative to invest in Jordan projects of

agriculture and tourism, the Crown Prince said that bolstering ties between French and Jordanian businessmen constituted a basic step towards developing the areas of joint investments.

Jordan Businessmen Association Vice Chairman Hamdi Tabbaa and Michael Habib, head of the French Chamber of Commerce, were among the main speakers at the seminar which is designed to promote Franco-Jordanian economic and trade relations.

Mr. Tabbaa said that the seminar is designed to help Jordan increase its exports of phosphate, potash, fruit and vegetables to France and other European countries.

Noting that Jordanians annually consume \$150 million worth of French products, Mr. Tabbaa said that Jordanian businessmen were trying to adjust the balance of trade, which is heavily in favour of France, through more Jordanian exports to the French markets.

RJ airplane narrowly escapes air raid on Sanaa airport

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A Royal Jordanian (RJ) plane carrying 240 passengers landed in Amman late Thursday after a narrow escape from the first air raid on Sanaa airport as the Yemeni political crisis burst out into an outright war early Thursday, passengers aboard the aircraft said Friday.

The RJ TriStar was the last civilian aircraft to take off from Sanaa before Yemen cut itself off from the outside world on Thursday. All telecommunications lines were down on Friday and very little details of the strife emerged (see page one).

RJ Captain Anwar Shehadeh, who piloted the plane, said a rocket narrowly missed the plane as it was reversing to take off.

"We heard a terrifying noise, then the plane shuddered as the missile landed behind the aircraft," said Capt. Shehadeh.

The minister, who is leading the Jordanian delegation to the four-day meeting, said on the eve of the conference that discussion will also cover scopes of cooperation among Arab countries in electricity, natural gas, oil products as well as energy-related issues which have an impact on the environment and development of the Arab World.

The minister, who is to deliver Jordan's address to the conference, the fifth of its kind, said that he will review Jordan's energy endeavours and prospects for cooperation with other Arab countries in energy matters.

On the sidelines of the pan-Arab meeting, the ministers of energy of Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Turkey will hold a meeting to review practical steps taken for the implementation of a power linkage project among their countries.

In January 1994, representatives of Jordan and the other four countries involved in the project signed five agreements, embarking on the first step of the project which should be completed by the year 2002.

According to Mr. Asfour, Jordan and Egypt are already working on linking up their networks. He said that the linkup between Jordan, Egypt, Syria and Turkey was expected to cost \$130 million and would be completed as a first stage of the whole project by 1997.

The second stage, which involves linking the grids of Syria, Iraq and Turkey, is expected to cost \$254.8 million and would be completed by 2002, said the minister.

According to sources at the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA), the project would save up to \$2 billion in annual electricity-generation costs, reduce power failures and boost socio-economic development in the five countries.

The Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and the Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank had pledged to finance the project.

"It was around 5.20 and the plane was reversing itself preparing to take off," said one of them. "Suddenly there was a loud explosion and we thought the plane had hit another aircraft on the tarmac," said the witness, who did not want to be identified.

"But then it appeared that it was an air raid," said the witness. "We could see a large crater left by the bomb. It was only a few metres from the plane."

"It was a very narrow escape," said another passenger, who also preferred anonymity. "A few metres made all the difference for our lives."

"We could see people shooting upwards and the loud fire from anti-aircraft guns," said the witness. "We also saw several fighter jets taking off from around us."

"Panic broke out among the 180 or so passengers, but Jordanian security men and RJ crew managed to cool them down," said the witness.

"But then it appeared that everybody had fled the control tower and there was no one to instruct the plane what to do next," the witness told the Jordan Times.

The RJ ground staff who remained at the airport managed to get a ramp to the plane and got everyone out and into the departure lounge in about

30 minutes' time, the passengers said.

By then the army had taken over the airport and soldiers were swarming all over the place, they said.

As they filed into the departure lounge, more loud explosions were heard, presumably the second wave of the air raid and "everybody bit the ground."

The situation cleared a few minutes later, and the passengers and crew remained in the lounge until around 9 a.m., four hours after the first air raid; then they were taken to a hotel in Sanaa, where they spent the day until the evening.

Passengers had high praise for the pilot, Captain Shehadeh, and his crew. "Throughout the ordeal, the crew, particularly the captain, were brilliant," said a passenger. "They managed not only to keep a cool head and calm the passengers, but were a great help to address the needs of the people."

As they waited in the airport lounge, the witness said, "we could see people in civilian clothes come in, show some identity cards and leave with machine-guns."

As they were driven from the airport to the hotel, "the streets were mostly deserted, but those on the streets were

armed," said the witness.

At the hotel the situation was also "tense," the witness said. "From the hotel rooms we could hear gunshots here and there and several streets were sealed off."

The passengers were taken back to the airport in the mid-afternoon and the plane took off on the three-hour flight to Amman at 4 p.m. after being cleared through Yemeni skies by army soldiers manning the control tower.

"Some passengers, apparently rattled by the experience in the morning, called off the trip altogether," said the witness.

The RJ TriStar was the only civilian plane at Sanaa airport on Thursday. No other airliner was in sight, not even those of national Yemeni carrier, Yemenia, they said.

"But we saw warplanes taking off and landing," said the witness.

Reports said jetfighters and bombers of both northern and southern Yemenis raided each other's installations on Thursday.

Upon their arrival in Amman, the passengers and crew were welcomed at the airport by Dr. Khalid Al Karaki, advisor to His Majesty King Hussein, along with Dr. Tareq Suheimin, minister of communications.

Dr. Karaki conveyed to the passengers King Hussein's congratulations for their safe return.

RJ flights to Yemen suspended

By Elia Nasrallah

Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Royal Jordanian's twice weekly flights to Sanaa and Aden in north and south Yemen are suspended until the airports in the Arab country, are officially operating normally again, according to a spokesman for the national airline Friday.

The military in Yemen have taken control of the airports and closed them to civilian flights until further notice; until then no RJ aircraft can fly to Yemen. Munir Toukan, RJ assistant vice president for public relations, told the Jordan Times.

"Mr. Toukan was commenting on the incident at Sanaa airport which delayed an RJ scheduled flight to Amman for 12 hours Thursday.

Upon their arrival in Amman, the passengers and crew were welcomed at the airport by Dr. Khalid Al Karaki, advisor to His Majesty King Hussein, along with Dr. Tareq Suheimin, minister of communications.

Dr. Karaki conveyed to the passengers King Hussein's congratulations for their safe return.

U.N. agencies assess NHF's development projects

ing.

The 10-member delegation's visit to Jordan, which ended

today (Saturday) morning, was to evaluate the development programmes funded by UNDP

and UNFPA in Jordan, from which a number of NHF projects receive support.

VACANCY

AN ONGOING ACTIVITY IS SEEKING TO FILL A POSITION

AS TECHNICAL ASSISTANT

Candidates should meet the following qualifications:-

- Jordanian nationality (Female or Male).
- Minimum education level of M.S Degree in Agri Economics, Agri Business or Business Management.
- Excellent command of Arabic and English Languages.
- Private sector experience, preferably in the production and / or exports sectors of Jordan's fruit & vegetables and flower industry.
- Demonstrated skills in relationships / communications with people and in conceptualization of ideas.
- General office skills, including computer operation

Applicants who meet the above mentioned qualifications are kindly requested

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

Chairman of the Board of Directors:

MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:

MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation, University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Faximile: 696183

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Sad day for Yemen

THE ERUPTION of an all-out war between North and South Yemen is a major setback to Arab unity. Repeated efforts were made, especially by Jordan, Oman and other nations, to contain the political and military feud between Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh and Vice-President Ali Salem Al Beidh and to save the Yemeni unity which many Arabs looked up to as an example to be followed.

His Majesty King Hussein invested so much time and energy to reestablish fraternal relations between the two parts of Yemen and convened an all Yemeni conference in Amman last February for this purpose. The Amman communiqué signed by all Yemeni leaders, including President Saleh and Vice-President Beidh and Speaker of Parliament Sheikh Abdullah Al Ahmar promised to put the Yemeni house back in order, preserving above all national unity. All these relentless efforts were, however, laid to waste as evidenced by the large-scale armed conflict that is engulfing the country now. Sad to note that the unity which was struck with so much promise between the North and South in May 1990 is all but dead and only a miracle could save it.

The obvious implication of the failure to reconstitute the union is that no amount of external forces can replace the local determination and will to unify the country.

It appears that the political cohesion between the two parts of the united country was never attained, anyway. And the best proof of this is the refusal of the two "regimes" to unify their respective armed forces as they kept them as some kind of reservoir to roll back the unity that was formed at and by the top echelon of the two territories. With Sanaa remaining the bastion of traditional and conservative elements and Aden continuing to be steadfast in upholding its socialist doctrine it was only a matter of time before it would become obvious that oil and water could not mix.

The clear flaw in the Yemeni experiment to forge union lies squarely in the fact that democracy as such was never exercised to attain it. The non-involvement of the people of the country whether they come from the North and the South and the continued promotion of tribalism as basis for the political structure of the nation may have led to the inevitable situation of today. All that Arabs and non-Arabs can do now is to pray that the bloodshed in Yemen cease and that the process of restructuring the unification of the country on sound and rational basis could begin as soon as hostilities could be brought to an end.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

PERHAPS IT is a unanimous feeling among the Arab masses that the signing of the Cairo accord by Palestinian and Israeli leaders Wednesday marked a turning point in the future of the Palestinian people and indeed in the whole Middle East conflict, according to Al Ra'i daily. The paper said that only the future stage can determine whether the accord would succeed because everything is now left to the Israelis, whether to allow the Palestinians to have their say in their autonomous region and whether the Jewish settlement programmes would continue or not. It remains to be seen if the Israelis are truly willing to pull out their forces and dismantle any of their settlements or if they are tactically redeploying their troops and retaining all of the settlements, the paper said. It is true that the ceremony for signing the accord has ended, but, said the paper, the deal has directed all eyes towards the occupied territories where the applications on the ground should start in the coming days. In short, added the paper, what remains to be seen is whether the Israelis are truly willing to comply with the requirements of the international legitimacy and the U.N. resolutions.

IN THE view of Saleh Eikour, a columnist in Sawt Al Shaab, the Cairo accord on implementing the autonomy rule in parts of the occupied Arab lands came about as a result of pressures on the Palestinian leaders and not as a result of negotiations. The Egyptian-Israeli-American pressures were instrumental in forcing Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat to sign the Cairo accord and thus making him sell out the rights of the Palestinians in their homeland, said the writer. The last scene of pressure was displayed on television when viewers witnessed the signatures haggling over the details, with Mr. Arafat being pressured into signing the map as well as the accord itself, he added. The Palestinian people were not jubilant over the conclusion of the deal because they saw with their own eyes their leaders selling out their rights through the deal which gives Israel the upper hand in the autonomy rule, said the writer. He said those who have been optimistic would have their dreams dashed away when they witness the king of autonomy rule Mr. Arafat has brought to the Palestinian people.

Jordanian Perspective

By Dr. Musa Keilani

Tackling the Yemeni challenge

WE WERE hoping against hope the situation in Yemen would not develop the way it did, slowly sliding into civil strife. Fears were always there that reckless actions based in irrational thinking could push the situation to the brink and hence the concerted diplomacy that Jordan and others exerted in the country to avert a bloody civil war.

For us in Jordan the worsening crisis in Yemen is very painful, having engaged in an all-out effort to reconcile the north and south and maintain the unity of the country based on the understanding that no one but the Yemenis stood to pay the price for chaos and a possible redissolution of the country.

Our brotherly feelings towards the Yemeni people and the strong ties that bind Jordan with Yemen as well as our anxiety that the first two Arab countries to unite on the basis of democracy were the main factors behind us going out on a limb seeking an amicable solution based on the very principles of democracy, human rights, freedoms and justice.

But now that the Yemenis seem to be more interested in waging a fratricidal war than reconciliation, we cannot but assume that a civil war in the country leading to a separation of the north from the south and the abortion of the nascent democracy there was the predetermined objective of external forces.

In retrospect then, the efforts that Jordan and Oman undertook, in concert with Europe and the United States, to bring President Ali Abdullah Saleh and Vice-President Ali Salem Al Beidh to sign a reconciliation accord in Amman in February were doomed to failure from the start.

It would appear that those who pulled and continue to pull the strings in Yemen had no intention to allow any reconciliation to succeed. And the tribal-oriented thinking among Yemenis provided a breeding ground for that objective.

There are many theories behind the seemingly irreconcilable differences between the southern and northern Yemenis. These include the fears of some that a blooming democracy in the Arabian Peninsula does not bode well for some others; that the southerners were having second thoughts of the May 1990 Yemeni merger after promising signs of oil were found in their territory; that the north was perceived as seeking to turn the merger into domination, and that there was inequitable distribution of the resources and revenues of the country and this led to wide discontent and frustration.

Another widely-held theory is that the southerners could not accept a secondary role in running the country while a northerner remained president, particularly that they were used to running their life in a different style and manner until the merger.

No matter what the motivations and considerations behind the slide into chaos in Yemen, the root cause could be easily identified as unclear perceptions and gaping holes in the understanding of what democracy is all about.

Quite simply, had there been a clear acceptance among the Yemenis that democracy means equal rights and responsibilities and it was upto them to decide their fate through the ballot box, we would not be seeing what we see today in the country.

When the Yemenis went to the first polls of their united country in April 1993, the hopes of all democracy-loving people everywhere were high that the way of life in the region had taken a well-founded direction towards a dramatic change.

Obviously, in our optimism and jubilance that Yemenis were emulating what we did here in Jordan since 1989, we overlooked the fact that not everyone in the region shared those sentiments and some were in fact very worried over the Yemeni turn towards democracy.

But that does not mean laying the entire blame for the crisis in Yemen at the doorstep of external forces. The Yemeni people themselves have the major share of responsibility and blame of the problems that they face today.

It is naive to argue in this era of instant communications and access to information on how life is like around the globe that the Yemenis did not get the proper exposure to what democracy is all about. Granted, many regions in the country are underdeveloped and radio and television may even be a novelty to them. But then, they are not the ones that are behind today's crisis in Yemen. On the contrary, intellectuals, statesmen, diplomats and others with an enlightened understanding of how the world works are making the decisions on both sides of the fence.

They clearly understand the norms of democracy and perhaps this understanding itself is part of their frenzied attempts to scramble the situation.

The problems of underdevelopment in Yemen were indeed a catalyst in the events that led to today's crisis, including the failure of the unity government to properly address the problems of poverty and unemployment and demands for better living conditions for the Yemeni people.

Again, it was a vicious circle. For the first three years after the merger, the developments in Yemen towards improving the lot of the Yemeni people were of an acceptable level, given the magnitude of the problems in the country of 13 million people.

On the one hand, the crisis that developed after the elections tied the bands of everyone in implementing much-needed development projects that could boost the feeling among Yemenis that they stood to lose something if the unity of the country was challenged.

On the other, as long as the government was unable to provide an input that did make a difference to the life styles of the people, confidence in the new system and unity were eroded.

Despite all arguments and theories, the fact remains that we as Arabs have a moral obligation to do everything we can to prevent bloodshed in Yemen. It is the responsibility of all Arab leaders to give priority to finding an immediate mechanism to prevent a full-blown civil war and then launch parallel efforts for reconciliation in Yemen.

History will not forgive them if the Arab leaders did not move now. The entire Yemeni countryside is awash with weapons, and what we risk today is an annihilation of a people and identity in the Arabian Peninsula if we do not move swiftly and firmly to put an end to the fratricide in Yemen.

It is simply unacceptable for us in Jordan to witness Arab leaders blaming the entire crisis on the Yemeni people and conveniently arguing that they could do little if the Yemeni people were bent upon destroying themselves and their country.

An opportunity has presented itself to the Arab League to reassert itself as the true representative and umbrella for the more than 200 million Arabs and prove itself as an institution which was founded for the very purpose as settling problems among Arab brethren.

What we need today is concerted Arab League action with a sense of purpose and direction towards averting a civil war in Yemen and then chalk out clear perceptions of what all sides involved in the Yemeni crisis want with a view to working out a national salvation agreement that takes into consideration the complaints and grievances of all. Sure enough, not everyone could be made happy, but raising the awareness of the Yemeni people of what the Yemeni nation stands to lose could be a first step towards preventing Yemen becoming the Lebanon of the 70s and 80s.

Clinton's foreign policy debacle

By Donald M. Rothberg
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The toughest foreign policy questions thrown at U.S. President Bill Clinton were about the world's smallest countries, which have caused some of his biggest headaches.

Was he ready to use force in Haiti? Was he flip-flopping on Bosnia?

The questioning reflected a reality that has dogged the 15 months of his presidency: It is difficult to reset America's course in the world.

Through most of a recent 90-minute Cable News Network (CNN) foreign policy forum, Mr. Clinton responded good naturally to questions. But when accused of flip-flopping on Bosnia, his anger flared.

"There have been no constant flip-flops, madam," he replied. He went on to deny that his campaign rhetoric had been stronger than his policies in office.

"I ran for president saying that I would do my best to limit ethnic cleansing and to see the United States play a more active role in resolving the problem in Bosnia," he said. "And we have been much more active than my predecessor was in every way from the beginning."

Later, he admitted that "all leaders sometimes have had to back and fill and alter their course throughout history."

Few doubted the relevance to U.S. national interests when questions involved the Soviet Union. But in a world without another superpower the issues aren't always that clear cut.

In a world where problems often come in small packages, Mr. Clinton pointed out that "not every issue is one that you can put the entire weight, the entire prestige of the United States on the line for."

He defended his foreign policy team, saying "It's just that they're plowing new ground."

It's from lingering crises in Bosnia, Haiti and Somalia that Mr. Clinton is learning this: It is much tougher to formulate foreign policy inside the Oval Office than to critique the outside.

Candidate Clinton demanded tougher U.S. action to curb the killing in Bosnia. He wanted a more welcoming attitude toward Haitian refugees. Somalia ended up as his December surprise.

On Jan. 20, 1993, Mr. Clinton inherited a world of problems that defied solutions.

He argued in Atlanta that he hasn't waffled on Bosnia. But there is no question that even before taking office he reversed his campaign position on welcoming Haitian refugees.

By the time he took office, Mr. Clinton had adopted predecessor George Bush's policy of turning back refugee

boats headed for U.S. shores.

Now, Mr. Clinton is raising the specter of military action to return democratically elected Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power. Ironically, Mr. Bush says he has changed his view and believes the United States should break from Mr. Aristide.

Russia, the Middle East and trade are big issues on which Mr. Clinton claims success. Ultimately, they may give Mr. Clinton a reputation as a strong foreign policy president.

But at this point in his presidency, the world is unruly and resistant to the efforts by the United States and its allies to make it behave.

Like John F. Kennedy, the president who inspired his entry into politics, Mr. Clinton is finding it more difficult than he expected to reset America's course in the world.

He borrowed a quote from Mr. Kennedy to say that foreign policy problems had proven "more difficult than I imagined them to be."

At the end of Mr. Clinton's first year, the journal Foreign Affairs was asking whether his foreign policy would eventually merit comparison with that of Warren Harding or Harry Truman. The author, Paul Wolfowitz, a former official in the Reagan and Bush administrations, noted that Mr. Harding received early plaudits while pursuing policies that helped to produce the debacle of the 1930s.

After what Mr. Wolfowitz described as a "stumbling performance" his first year in office, Mr. Truman developed a foreign policy held up to this day as a model of America's role in the world.

Ironically, Mr. Clinton gets bigger marks for the big problems.

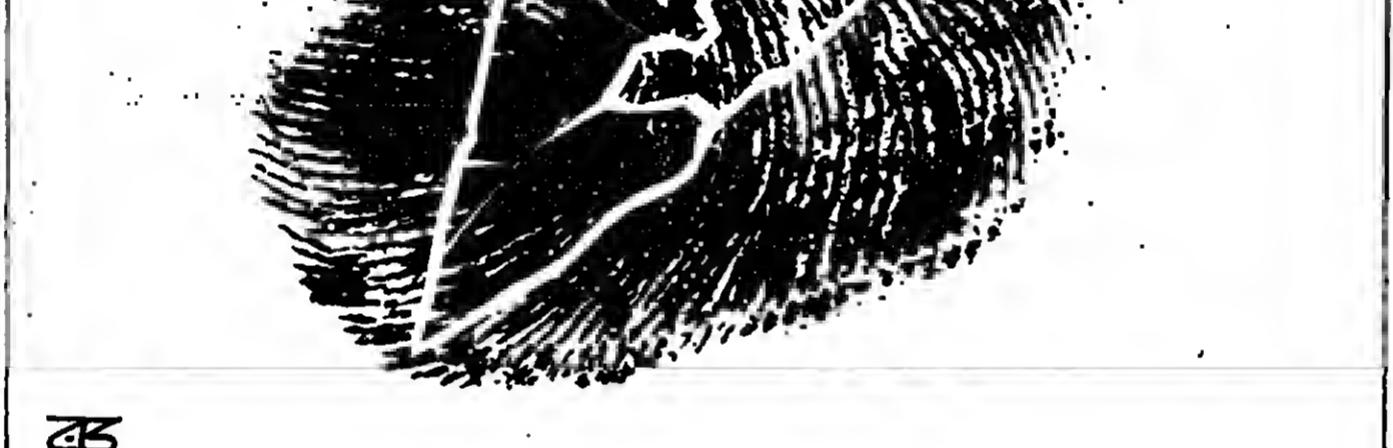
The administration's policy towards Russia and the other states that emerged from the wreckage of the Soviet Union gets bipartisan support. The U.S.-Soviet nuclear confrontation no longer holds the world in terror.

In the Middle East, with the United States continuing an activist role, the peace process is making headway despite periodic outbreaks of violence.

South Africa has held its first multiracial election and Mr. Clinton declared that "I'm proud of America's role in helping to make the miracle happen."

Mr. Clinton also can claim two significant victories on trade policy — congressional approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement and successful completion of an updated global trade agreement, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

On the question of how to deal with China, Mr. Clinton has stayed fairly close to his predecessor George Bush's policy of turning back refugee



THE WEEK IN PRINT

The Cairo accord: a sell-out or a first step on the road to statehood?

Reviewed by Elia Nasrallah

THE SIGNING in Cairo Wednesday of an accord for the implementation of the Palestinian autonomy rule attracted most of columnists' attention in the Arabic press in the past week. Other articles tackled the peace process and a host of domestic affairs.

Under the title, "an agreement between Arafat and the Jews," a columnist in Al Ra'i daily said that the Cairo accord represented a dangerous turning point in the life of the whole Arab Nation, and not the Palestinians alone.

Deputy Bassam Emiss said that the danger inherent in the accord threatens the whole of the Arab Islamic Nations.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily described the Cairo accord as a starting point, despite its flaws and shortcomings. Mahmoud Rimawi said that one should admit that though the accord did not usher in a complete peace, the agreement was to be considered a transitional solution enabling the Palestinians to exercise the right to handle their own affairs on their national soil. The writer said that the Palestinians have a long way to go in their struggle to regain all of their lands and rights but it should be noted that the accord was a small step on the long way to achieving that goal.

Addressing the same topic, Mohammad Kawash, a writer in Al Dustour, said that the signing of the accord was definitely not the end of the road for the Palestinians. The Palestinian leadership ought

to realize that the Palestinian entity... In the light of these facts, one can rest assured that the continued Palestinian struggle would end with the emergence of the Palestinian state, said Mr. Qallab.

The Cairo deal ended more than seven long months of hard negotiations which were often marked by an upsurge of violence in the occupied Arab lands, said Al Dustour daily. The paper said that the accord can be viewed as a first step towards regaining Palestinian rights but all depends on whether Israel would be committed to its implementation.

Israel is expected to implement the Cairo accord while the PLO leadership is expected to live up to expectations and prove its capability in handling political, social and economic affairs, said Mohammad Daoud, a columnist in Al Dustour. The writer said that if these steps are taken and initial success is achieved, the accord would win credibility and would pave the ground for the next step and final step of freedom for the rest of the occupied lands.

Abdullah Al Qaq, a columnist in Al Dustour, hailed the recent measures by the interior ministry concerning the travel and residence of West Bankers in Jordan as a very positive step in the right direction. The writer said that the measures put into practice the slogan of a Jordanian-Palestinian national unity. Facilitating travel and residence for the West Bankers reflects the Kingdom's keenness on living up to its promises of providing support and help to the Palestinian brothers and sisters across the river, he added.

Salameh Eikour, a columnist in Sawt Al Shaab daily, criticised the Ministry of Labour for allowing guest workers a free hand in the labour market. How can the government deal with the unemployment question while most of the Jordanian companies are allowed to employ tens of thousands of non-Jordanian workers in the stores, gas stations, farms, bakeries and factories? asked the writer. To make matters worse, he said, official government firms and institutions continue to employ non-Jordanians in their business. He said the government has a duty to find work for the unemployed whose increasing number creates a fertile soil for crime and deteriorating social conditions.

Ahmad Dabas, a columnist in Sawt Al Shaab daily, said that appealing to the public to refrain from felling trees and harming the environment can achieve no result. Citing a Ministry of Agriculture statement giving figures about the enormous losses in trees every year, the writer said that if calls on the public to protect the trees are not enough, the concerned parties ought to turn to the Ministry of Education for help because it can teach the young a true love for the country and its environment and natural resources.

On Jan. 20, 1993, Mr. Clinton inherited a world of problems that defied solutions.

He argued in Atlanta that he hasn't waffled on Bosnia. But there is no question

Features

JORDAN TIMES, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1994

Department of Antiquities 'powerless' to stop theft and smuggling of artifacts

By Ian Atallah
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The illegal excavation and smuggling of Jordan's ancient archaeological treasures has become a problem of major proportions in the Kingdom, Sawsan Al Tal, director of Jordan's Department of Antiquities, told the Jordan Times.

Moreover, certain bands of illegal excavators "are conducting prearranged work on behalf of commercial centres both inside and outside the country," he said.

Although his department has no hard statistics, said Mr. Tal, "I've been informed by many staff members of the department about numerous violations in many sites in Jordan." Since the Department of Antiquities began to expand its cooperative activities with the Public Security Department (PSD) recently, "we captured many such items at border sites and airports."

He stated that his sense of alarm had pushed him to personally ask the minister of tourism for aid to deal with the problem.

One local newspaper, Al Ahali, claimed in an article published on April 28 that an unnamed European ambassador to Jordan had actually attempted to purchase a large collection of pieces illegally excavated in the Karak Governorate from "its owners" before the collection was found and seized by Jordanian authorities.

Mr. Tal explained that the grave robbers' crimes were not the sort to attract high levels of public attention because they occurred in remote spots outside the public eye, as such illegal excavators target "hidden sites not seen by people and not under daily control."

And contrary to popular notions, he said, grave robbers are not necessarily searching for gold and silver; "the value of the objects is in their age — they take bowls, and jugs — mostly pottery."

"These people are selling the artifacts they find for three to five dinars to put bread in their mouths," Mr. Tal said, whereas such items will fetch

hundreds and even tens of thousands of dinars for middlemen in international collectors' markets.

"Who do we blame," he asked, "the poor people or the rich people behind the funding? Both share the blame, while we go about extinguishing our cultural heritage."

The Department of Antiquities and the PSD were stung into action at the beginning of April by a CNN news broadcast which filmed grave robbers digging in broad daylight at an ancient Bronze Age cemetery in the Ghor Safi. Over 900 artifacts from these illegal digs were eventually confiscated by Jordanian authorities, said Mr. Tal.

The cemetery shown on film by the CNN crew was already riddled and cratered from previous illegal excavations, and the broadcast stated that most of the grave robbers caught on film were merely "local farmers looking to earn a little extra money."

"There is no work now in the fields — why should we stay there all the time?" one robber asked the CNN crew.

The report also described Amman as a "thriving market" for illegally excavated finds.

Mr. Tal explained that despite the fact that it is explicitly against the law for anyone to excavate or export any Jordanian antiquities without approval from the Department of Antiquities, the numerous occurrences of such acts was currently beyond the department's ability to cope with due to its "lack of size."

The department's problem is that we are currently engaged in having to control all of Jordan, and are responsible for every inch," he said. However, with over 100,000 archaeological sites currently documented and registered in Jordan, "the manpower is simply not available for us to go and dig," as most of the department's employees are needed to aid foreign archaeology expeditions coming to Jordan or to handle administrative duties, Mr. Tal explained.

And with only a little over 300 hired watchmen available to the department to guard over such sites, "we still have thousands of sites which we cannot control," and which thus lie as easy prey to grave robbers.

Mr. Tal said that the main area of illegal diggers' activity in Jordan is the zone extending from the southern shores of the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Aqaba, which contains many Bronze Age sites and funeral grounds in Ghor Safi, Bah Al Dira' and Wadi Araba.

The difficulty for authorities, he explained, lies in the fact that this area is especially difficult to monitor because it is a military zone "and a no-man's land. There are no people living there," which makes patrolling such sites a doubly easy task.



Director of the Department of Antiquities Sawsan Al Tal (right) and PSD officials inspect some of the artifacts confiscated from illegal excavations performed in Ghor Safi

over such sites, "we still have thousands of sites which we cannot control," and which thus lie as easy prey to grave robbers.

Mr. Tal said that the main area of illegal diggers' activity in Jordan is the zone extending from the southern shores of the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Aqaba, which contains many Bronze Age sites and funeral grounds in Ghor Safi, Bah Al Dira' and Wadi Araba.

The difficulty for authorities, he explained, lies in the fact that this area is especially difficult to monitor because it is a military zone "and a no-man's land. There are no people living there," which makes patrolling such sites a doubly easy task.

"But so far, this philosophy has not been taken seriously by our people."

Mr. Tal said that the Department of Antiquities presently has a policy of financially compensating anyone who finds an ancient artifact and turns it over to the appropriate authorities with a reward based on the artifact's net worth.

However, he stressed, in his opinion a public information and awareness campaign was needed to awaken Jordanians to the importance of their country's ancient heritage.

"We modern Jordanians did not come from another planet. We evolved as a people on this rock and this soil, and these sites belong to our ancestors," he said.

"But so far, this philosophy has not been taken seriously by our people."

Mr. Tal said that the Department of Antiquities presently has a policy of financially compensating anyone who finds an ancient artifact and turns it over to the appropriate authorities with a reward based on the artifact's net worth.

However, he stressed, in his opinion a public information and awareness campaign was needed to awaken Jordanians to the importance of their country's ancient heritage.

"We modern Jordanians did not come from another planet. We evolved as a people on this rock and this soil, and these sites belong to our ancestors," he said.

"But so far, this philosophy has not been taken seriously by our people."

Mr. Tal said that the Department of Antiquities presently has a policy of financially compensating anyone who finds an ancient artifact and turns it over to the appropriate authorities with a reward based on the artifact's net worth.

However, he stressed, in his opinion a public information and awareness campaign was needed to awaken Jordanians to the importance of their country's ancient heritage.

"We modern Jordanians did not come from another planet. We evolved as a people on this rock and this soil, and these sites belong to our ancestors," he said.

"But so far, this philosophy has not been taken seriously by our people."

Mr. Tal said that the Department of Antiquities presently has a policy of financially compensating anyone who finds an ancient artifact and turns it over to the appropriate authorities with a reward based on the artifact's net worth.

However, he stressed, in his opinion a public information and awareness campaign was needed to awaken Jordanians to the importance of their country's ancient heritage.

"We modern Jordanians did not come from another planet. We evolved as a people on this rock and this soil, and these sites belong to our ancestors," he said.

"But so far, this philosophy has not been taken seriously by our people."

Mr. Tal said that the Department of Antiquities presently has a policy of financially compensating anyone who finds an ancient artifact and turns it over to the appropriate authorities with a reward based on the artifact's net worth.

However, he stressed, in his opinion a public information and awareness campaign was needed to awaken Jordanians to the importance of their country's ancient heritage.

"We modern Jordanians did not come from another planet. We evolved as a people on this rock and this soil, and these sites belong to our ancestors," he said.

"But so far, this philosophy has not been taken seriously by our people."

Mr. Tal said that the Department of Antiquities presently has a policy of financially compensating anyone who finds an ancient artifact and turns it over to the appropriate authorities with a reward based on the artifact's net worth.

However, he stressed, in his opinion a public information and awareness campaign was needed to awaken Jordanians to the importance of their country's ancient heritage.

"We modern Jordanians did not come from another planet. We evolved as a people on this rock and this soil, and these sites belong to our ancestors," he said.

"But so far, this philosophy has not been taken seriously by our people."

Mr. Tal said that the Department of Antiquities presently has a policy of financially compensating anyone who finds an ancient artifact and turns it over to the appropriate authorities with a reward based on the artifact's net worth.

However, he stressed, in his opinion a public information and awareness campaign was needed to awaken Jordanians to the importance of their country's ancient heritage.

"We modern Jordanians did not come from another planet. We evolved as a people on this rock and this soil, and these sites belong to our ancestors," he said.

"But so far, this philosophy has not been taken seriously by our people."

Mr. Tal said that the Department of Antiquities presently has a policy of financially compensating anyone who finds an ancient artifact and turns it over to the appropriate authorities with a reward based on the artifact's net worth.

However, he stressed, in his opinion a public information and awareness campaign was needed to awaken Jordanians to the importance of their country's ancient heritage.

"We modern Jordanians did not come from another planet. We evolved as a people on this rock and this soil, and these sites belong to our ancestors," he said.

"But so far, this philosophy has not been taken seriously by our people."

Mr. Tal said that the Department of Antiquities presently has a policy of financially compensating anyone who finds an ancient artifact and turns it over to the appropriate authorities with a reward based on the artifact's net worth.

However, he stressed, in his opinion a public information and awareness campaign was needed to awaken Jordanians to the importance of their country's ancient heritage.

"We modern Jordanians did not come from another planet. We evolved as a people on this rock and this soil, and these sites belong to our ancestors," he said.

"But so far, this philosophy has not been taken seriously by our people."

Mr. Tal said that the Department of Antiquities presently has a policy of financially compensating anyone who finds an ancient artifact and turns it over to the appropriate authorities with a reward based on the artifact's net worth.

However, he stressed, in his opinion a public information and awareness campaign was needed to awaken Jordanians to the importance of their country's ancient heritage.

"We modern Jordanians did not come from another planet. We evolved as a people on this rock and this soil, and these sites belong to our ancestors," he said.

"But so far, this philosophy has not been taken seriously by our people."

Mr. Tal said that the Department of Antiquities presently has a policy of financially compensating anyone who finds an ancient artifact and turns it over to the appropriate authorities with a reward based on the artifact's net worth.

However, he stressed, in his opinion a public information and awareness campaign was needed to awaken Jordanians to the importance of their country's ancient heritage.

"We modern Jordanians did not come from another planet. We evolved as a people on this rock and this soil, and these sites belong to our ancestors," he said.

"But so far, this philosophy has not been taken seriously by our people."

Mr. Tal said that the Department of Antiquities presently has a policy of financially compensating anyone who finds an ancient artifact and turns it over to the appropriate authorities with a reward based on the artifact's net worth.

However, he stressed, in his opinion a public information and awareness campaign was needed to awaken Jordanians to the importance of their country's ancient heritage.

"We modern Jordanians did not come from another planet. We evolved as a people on this rock and this soil, and these sites belong to our ancestors," he said.

"But so far, this philosophy has not been taken seriously by our people."

Mr. Tal said that the Department of Antiquities presently has a policy of financially compensating anyone who finds an ancient artifact and turns it over to the appropriate authorities with a reward based on the artifact's net worth.

However, he stressed, in his opinion a public information and awareness campaign was needed to awaken Jordanians to the importance of their country's ancient heritage.

"We modern Jordanians did not come from another planet. We evolved as a people on this rock and this soil, and these sites belong to our ancestors," he said.

"But so far, this philosophy has not been taken seriously by our people."

Mr. Tal said that the Department of Antiquities presently has a policy of financially compensating anyone who finds an ancient artifact and turns it over to the appropriate authorities with a reward based on the artifact's net worth.

However, he stressed, in his opinion a public information and awareness campaign was needed to awaken Jordanians to the importance of their country's ancient heritage.

"We modern Jordanians did not come from another planet. We evolved as a people on this rock and this soil, and these sites belong to our ancestors," he said.

"But so far, this philosophy has not been taken seriously by our people."

Mr. Tal said that the Department of Antiquities presently has a policy of financially compensating anyone who finds an ancient artifact and turns it over to the appropriate authorities with a reward based on the artifact's net worth.

However, he stressed, in his opinion a public information and awareness campaign was needed to awaken Jordanians to the importance of their country's ancient heritage.

"We modern Jordanians did not come from another planet. We evolved as a people on this rock and this soil, and these sites belong to our ancestors," he said.

"But so far, this philosophy has not been taken seriously by our people."

Mr. Tal said that the Department of Antiquities presently has a policy of financially compensating anyone who finds an ancient artifact and turns it over to the appropriate authorities with a reward based on the artifact's net worth.

However, he stressed, in his opinion a public information and awareness campaign was needed to awaken Jordanians to the importance of their country's ancient heritage.

"We modern Jordanians did not come from another planet. We evolved as a people on this rock and this soil, and these sites belong to our ancestors," he said.

"But so far, this philosophy has not been taken seriously by our people."

Mr. Tal said that the Department of Antiquities presently has a policy of financially compensating anyone who finds an ancient artifact and turns it over to the appropriate authorities with a reward based on the artifact's net worth.

However, he stressed, in his opinion a public information and awareness campaign was needed to awaken Jordanians to the importance of their country's ancient heritage.

"We modern Jordanians did not come from another planet. We evolved as a people on this rock and this soil, and these sites belong to our ancestors," he said.

"But so far, this philosophy has not been taken seriously by our people."

Mr. Tal said that the Department of Antiquities presently has a policy of financially compensating anyone who finds an ancient artifact and turns it over to the appropriate authorities with a reward based on the artifact's net worth.

However, he stressed, in his opinion a public information and awareness campaign was needed to awaken Jordanians to the importance of their country's ancient heritage.

"We modern Jordanians did not come from another planet. We evolved as a people on this rock and this soil, and these sites belong to our ancestors," he said.

"But so far, this philosophy has not been taken seriously by our people."

Mr. Tal said that the Department of Antiquities presently has a policy of financially compensating anyone who finds an ancient artifact and turns it over to the appropriate authorities with a reward based on the artifact's net worth.

However, he stressed, in his opinion a public information and awareness campaign was needed to awaken Jordanians to the importance of their country's ancient heritage.

"We modern Jordanians did not come from another planet. We evolved as a people on this rock and this soil, and these sites belong to our ancestors," he said.

"But so far, this philosophy has not been taken seriously by our people."

Mr. Tal said that the Department of Antiquities presently has a policy of financially compensating anyone who finds an ancient artifact and turns it over to the appropriate authorities with a reward based on the artifact's net worth.

However, he stressed, in his opinion a public information and awareness campaign was needed to awaken Jordanians to the importance of their country's ancient heritage.

"We modern Jordanians did not come from another planet. We evolved as a people on this rock and this soil, and these sites belong to our ancestors," he said.

"But so far, this philosophy has not been taken seriously by our people."

Mr. Tal said that the Department of Antiquities presently has a policy of financially compensating anyone who finds an ancient artifact and turns it over to the appropriate authorities with a reward based on the artifact's net worth.

However, he stressed, in his opinion a public information and awareness campaign was needed to awaken Jordanians to the importance of their country's ancient heritage.

"We modern Jordanians did not come from another planet. We evolved as a people on this rock and this soil, and these sites belong to our ancestors," he said.

"But so far, this philosophy has not been taken seriously by our people."

Mr. Tal said that the Department of Antiquities presently has a policy of financially compensating anyone who finds an ancient artifact and turns it over to the appropriate authorities with a reward based on the artifact's net worth.

However, he stressed, in his opinion a public information and awareness campaign was needed to awaken Jordanians to the importance of their country's ancient heritage.

"We modern Jordanians did not come from another planet. We evolved as a people on this rock

World News

JORDAN TIMES, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1994

Fierce fighting continues in Kigali

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — After another failed attempt to gain a ceasefire, government and rebel troops exchanged heavy mortar and small arms fire in Rwanda's capital for a fourth straight day Friday.

Residents of Kigali, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front appeared to be gaining ground in its final push to capture the capital after more than a month of fighting.

Two days of peace talks ended in confusion Thursday night in the northern Tanzania town of Arusha. Radio Tanzania reported the rebels had signed a ceasefire agreement with Rwanda's interim government, but the rebels later denied it.

The rebels are from Rwanda's minority ethnic group, the Tutsis. They claim the interim government is headed by extremists from the majority Hutu ethnic group and blame it for the savage massacres that have tipped the country apart.

"There's still intensive firing," U.N. spokesman Abdul Kania said Friday morning by telephone from Kigali. "They shelled around the Hotel Miles Colines and the Ministry of Defence, but we have not been

able to determine casualties."

More than 300 people have been sheltering for weeks at the hotel under U.N. protection, but the peacekeepers have not been able to move them to a safer location. Mr. Kania said the United Nations was still trying to negotiate a safe passage for the hotel residents with the army high command.

Kigali's airport, its only link with the outside world, remained closed Friday. Gen. Romeo Dallaire, the U.N. force commander, shut it down Thursday after a Canadian military cargo plane was shot shortly after landing.

The Hercules C-130 had been delivering the only aid regularly reaching the embattled city. Mr. Kania said it still had not been determined which side in the conflict fired on the plane. There were no injuries.

"Our humanitarian efforts have been very restricted by this intense exchange of fire all over the city," Mr. Kania said.

The Canadian plane had just taxied to a halt and crewmen were beginning to unload its cargo of biscuits and bottled water when shots were fired across the tarmac, said Mark

Doyle of the BBC, who was a passenger.

"The loadmaster shouted, 'Let's get out of here,' and the plane raced off with the rear cargo door still down," Mr. Doyle said.

The army and the rebels have been trading small-arms fire and mortar shells across the airport for days. But under an agreement worked out by the United Nations, they usually stop shooting long enough to allow relief planes to land and take off.

The Canadian plane has been making two flights a day from Nairobi to Kigali with supplies for the 450 U.N. peacekeepers still there, plus food and medicine for several thousand refugees under U.N. protection in the capital.

The U.N. peacekeeping force, reduced last month from 2,500 to under 500, is lightly armed. Its mandate does not allow it to become involved in the fighting.

The death toll in Rwanda has been variously estimated by the United Nations and aid groups at 100,000 to more than 200,000. Most of the victims have been ethnic Tutsis, slaughtered by rogue soldiers, marauding gangs of youths and

men operating under the banners of political parties led by extremist Hutus, the ethnic majority.

At least 1.3 million people have been forced to flee their homes and some 300,000 have managed to reach safety in neighbouring countries — 250,000 of them crossed the border into Tanzania in a 24-hour period last week. They are now being fed at a U.N. camp near Ngara that overnight became Tanzania's second-largest population centre after Dar Es Salaam.

U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali said Thursday that during his visit to South Africa this weekend he would discuss Rwanda.

"I hope to meet with different government leaders from Africa to discuss ways of involving African groups to reinforce the presence of the United Nations in Kigali and Rwanda," he said in Geneva.

The fighting in Rwanda began after the president, a Hutu, was killed in a suspicious plane crash April 6. The next day, the presidential guard, renegade army units and civilian militias went on a killing spree in the capital.

In a verdict on two years of policy U-turns since the last general election, the Conservatives won just 27 per cent of the vote in Thursday's local council elections, the lowest share this century in a nationwide election.

The main opposition Labour Party, out of power nationally since 1979, consolidated the gains it made at the last local elections in 1990 by capturing 41 per cent of the vote.

The Conservatives were pushed into a humiliating third place by the centrist Liberal Democrats, who received 28 per cent.

If the figures were repeated in a general election, Labour would have a majority of 125 in the 651-seat parliament.

"This is not just a shock," said John Major.

Unbowed by local poll rout, Major pledges to fight on

LONDON (R) — John Major vowed Friday to fight on as Britain's prime minister after his Conservatives suffered an unprecedented defeat in local elections, raising the prospect of a party leadership battle.

Major, who blamed the sweeping losses on economic recession and voters' dismay over party squabbling, told reporters that he would not give up without a fight.

"If anybody chooses to engage in that fight, they will find me standing there waiting for them," Mr. Major said.

In a verdict on two years of policy U-turns since the last general election, the Conservatives won just 27 per cent of the vote in Thursday's local council elections, the lowest share this century in a nationwide election.

The main opposition Labour Party, out of power nationally since 1979, consolidated the gains it made at the last local elections in 1990 by capturing 41 per cent of the vote.

The Conservatives were pushed into a humiliating third place by the centrist Liberal Democrats, who received 28 per cent.

If the figures were repeated in a general election, Labour would have a majority of 125 in the 651-seat parliament.

This is a body blow to the Major government," Labour leader John Smith said. "In every part of the country they've been rejected and rejected in some style."

Although senior Conservatives tried to portray the defeat as a mid-term protest vote, they said Mr. Major needed to reassess his authority over his divided and demoralised party or run the risk of a leadership challenge in the months ahead.

Maverick Conservative MP John Carlise said Mr. Major's position was now "almost untenable" and he would stand against the prime minister in the autumn if no one else came forward.

"It is critically important that this result is looked at very closely and he must look at his own position," he said.

Sir Marcus Fox, chairman of the influential 1922 Committee of Backbench Conservative MPs, said dissidents like Carlisle should shut up. The party needed to close ranks if it wanted to survive.

He said Mr. Major had to take the lead by shaking up his cabinet, which he said had failed to give the political direction sought by grassroots Conservatives.

"There will have to be a reshuffle," Mr. Fox said. "What we have to do is to show that we now are positively setting out to succeed and to stop all this bickering."

With results from most of the 5,000 council seats in, the Conservatives had suffered net losses of more than 400. They lost control of 17 councils and kept control in 13.

Labour made deep inroads into strongholds of middle-class Conservative support such as Croydon in south London, held by the Conservatives for 100 years, and Basildon in Essex, a symbol of Mr. Major's success at the last general election.

Liberal Democrat leader Paddy Ashdown trumpeted his party's success in gaining 350 seats and taking control of 10 councils.

"This is the end of four years of solid successes that add together to show the strong upward curve of the party," he said.

It was the Conservatives' worst electoral performance since 1945. The party suffered a rout in Scotland, did badly in the north of England and failed to capture the central city of Birmingham, their main target outside London.

In the capital, the Conservatives lost six boroughs, a crumb of comfort was their retention of the flagship wardsworthy council.

"We're still in love," say Gere, Crawford in Times advert

LONDON (AFP) — Hollywood's "golden couple" — film star Richard Gere and supermodel Cindy Crawford — took out a full-page advertisement in the Times Friday to counter press speculation over their marriage. "We got married because we love each other and we decided to make a life together. We are heterosexual and monogamous and take our commitment to each other very seriously... We remain very married," the couple said in an advertisement estimated to have cost more than £20,000 (\$30,000). Gere and Crawford said they feel "quite foolish" in responding to rumours which they said stemmed from a "French tabloid," but they wished "to correct the falsehoods" and rumours and hope it will alleviate the concerns of our friends and fans." In the advertisement headed "A Personal Statement" by Richard Gere and Cindy Crawford, the pair, known as Hollywood's "golden couple," stated they were looking forward to starting a family and stressed Gere's career in films will not be abandoned. The public statement followed months of speculation by gossip columnists that they were about to divorce.

Museum buys 15 Warhols, becomes second-largest collection

BALTIMORE, Maryland (AFP) — The Baltimore Museum of Art will add 15 Andy Warhol paintings and three drawings to its collection, making it the second-largest museum collection of Warhol's art in the world. The museum paid over \$1 million for the works and will add them to 23 other pieces it has. Warhol made his mark with "pop art" a modern form fusing images of commonplace items such as dollar bills with brilliant colour. He also applied the same technique to celebrity portraits. The works span from 1975 to 1986. Warhol died in 1987 from surgical complications. The Andy Warhol Museum in Pittsburgh, where the artist was born in 1928, will have the largest collection when it opens May 16.

3 dead wives in 4 years prompts suspicions

HEBER SPRINGS, Ark. (AP) — Mrs. Carter drowned, Mr. Carter shot himself, he said. When the latest Mrs. Carter also turned up dead, some folks suspected 68-year-old ettringe Carter was not just unlucky in love. Police now say they will investigate all three deaths in light of what happened to Shirley Carter, who died Saturday of a gunshot to the head. Her husband insists she, too, committed suicide. Dave Wisdom Harrod, Carter's attorney, called the deaths "an unfortunate, bad string of circumstances." Striking, sure, but not proof a wife killer is living in this retirement town 80 kilometres north of Little Rock. "We live in a small town, and if lightning were to strike the same tree three times, it would be the talk of the town," Harrod said.

Japan's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) sided with its long-time foes in the Japan Communist Party (JCP) Friday, to denounce Justice Minister Shigeo Nagano's assertion that the Nanjing massacre was a hoax. The remarks immediately sparked angry reactions in many countries in the region, including China, South Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam and Australia.

Nagano said the Nanjing massacre, in which up to 300,000 Chinese lost their lives following Japan's invasion in 1937, was an "unfortunate incident" using the standard euphemism for the massacre found in Japanese school textbooks.

Nagano's remarks raised doubts among Japan's neighbours about the sincerity of Tokyo's recent apology for atrocities committed by the Imperial army before and during World War II.

Japan's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) sided with its long-time foes in the Japan Communist Party (JCP) Friday, to denounce Justice Minister Shigeo Nagano's assertion that the Nanjing massacre was a hoax.

But while the LDP described

Angolan foes agree on holding elections

LUSAKA (AFP) — The Angolan government and UNITA rebels have concluded negotiations on holding a second round of presidential elections after agreeing on six modalities which will govern the poll, a rebel spokesman said Friday.

The completion of negotiations on the matter at United Nations-mediated peace talks here Thursday, paves the way for talks on the more crucial issue of national reconciliation suspended a month ago after the warring parties failed to compromise on five important points including that of power sharing.

Spokesman for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), Jorge Valentim, told AFP that the two sides would resume talks on national reconciliation Wednesday.

"We have made significant steps in these talks and we look forward to resolving the issue of national reconciliation but the escalation of war inside Angola still poses a threat to what we have achieved here," he said.

"We can only hope that having reached this far, the war will not jeopardise the process."

Valentim said that with the conclusion of negotiations on the elections which was the last item on the agenda, "we are

Congress approves bill banning assault weapons

WASHINGTON (R) — The house of representatives Thursday approved a bill banning certain assault weapons by a two-vote margin, handing President Bill Clinton and the gun control movement a major victory.

Clinton and senior cabinet members had lobbied intensively to win over undecided members but the outcome had remained in doubt until the vote of 216-214.

Hailing the result, Clinton said the house "rose to the occasion and stood up for the national interest." He said the 216 who voted "stood up against the madness that we have come to see when criminals and terrorists have legal access to assault weapons."

Voting for the bill were 177 Democrats, 38 Republicans and one independent as 77 Democrats and 137 Republicans voted no. The bill appeared on the brink of defeat until one member, Andrew Jacobs, an Indiana Democrat, switched his vote to yes.

Armenia determined to reopen nuclear reactor

YEREVAN (R) — Armenia seems determined to ride out Western criticism and reopen a controversial nuclear power station with Russian help to surmount an energy crisis that has brought the economy to its knees.

The Metsamor power plant about 25 kilometres outside the Armenian capital was closed in 1989 when Armenia was still part of the Soviet Union, after an earthquake devastated the north of the Transcaucasian state killing 25,000 people.

The plant was not damaged even though the epicentre of the tremor was only 120 kilometres to the north. But the West says there are built-in design problems with its two Soviet-made reactors that make reopening risky.

Armenia, starved of energy mainly because of the war with its oil-rich neighbour Azerbaijan,

says it is imperative that it reopens the Metsamor plant near the border with Turkey to restart its economy.

"The peculiar needs of Armenian leave it with no other choice," said Steve Tasjian, energy and fuel minister, in an interview Thursday. The present target date of reopening is around spring next year.

Leading industrialised countries in the Group of Seven (G-7) and the European Union have made it clear that, although they may sympathise with Armenia's plight, they are against recommissioning the plant. They say its safety standards will always be in doubt.

"We believe there are inherent problems with the design of the Metsamor plant, particularly the lack of a containment shell," a spokesman for the U.S. embassy in Yerevan said.

The remarks immediately sparked angry reactions in many countries in the region, including China, South Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam and Australia.

"We caught 62 soldiers and we educated them to stop fighting and become regular people," the statement said.

The Reuters team who visited Poipet Thursday said the usually bustling border town was nearly deserted, with many shops, homes and hotels locked or boarded up.

Government spokesman Sieng La Presse said the government still held Route Five and half of Route 10.

The two highways intersect at Battambang, Cambodia's second largest city. Earlier this week, a guerrilla force came within 20 kilometres of Battambang before it was pushed back by government troops.

"They control it but it's not safe," said one returning reporter, adding the situation was changing hour to hour.

In Phnom Penh Friday the Khmer Rouge said they controlled a key 30-kilometre stretch of Route Five going east into the interior from Poipet, Cambodia's gateway to Thailand.

The faction said in a statement that guerrillas had wiped out government forces all the way to the next big population centre, Sisophon, 45 kilometres east of Poipet, killing 157 soldiers and wounding many more. It did not detail

guerrilla casualties.

"We have had to do this,"

DHAKA (R) — Bangladeshi troops moved in Friday to help survivors of the storm that killed at least 170 people and left thousands injured, but officials said relief efforts were hampered by inadequate supplies.

Troops have been deployed to help rebuild homes but a lack of construction materials, including corrugated roof sheets, delayed such efforts, said one official at Cox's Bazar, one of the areas battered by Monday's storm.

The storm, with winds of 200 kilometres per hour, devastated vast areas along the coast and several islands in the Bay of Bengal.

Officials estimate about half

a million people have been made homeless. Hundreds are still missing, including hundreds of thousands of people to safer areas before its landfall," said the U.S. ambassador, David Merrill.

In an interview published in newspapers Friday, Mr. Merrill said that "some 100 to 200 people were killed in the cyclone on Monday, which is far less than in 1991 when the country's worst storm claimed 138,000 lives."

The government, aid agencies and foreign diplomats said they were "relieved" by the minimum loss of life.

"Bangladesh substantially mitigated the cyclone's impact

Despite retraction, Nagano's remarks cause fury in Asia and at home

TOKYO (R) — Despite Japanese Justice Minister Shigeo Nagano's retraction Friday of remarks he made denying the Nanjing massacre, the incident has refreshed memories of Japan's militaristic past and hurt its image among Asian neighbours.

"What I said was inappropriate. I want to withdraw them," the former army general told a news conference.

Nagano, 71, said he would not step down for the time being but would wait for instructions from Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata, who personally reprimanded the justice minister and who is scheduled to return from a European tour Saturday.

Nagano said in an interview published earlier this week that he believed the Nanjing massacre was a "fabrication" that it was "wrong" to say the Pacific War was waged with the aim of aggression.

The remarks immediately

sparked angry reactions in many countries in the region, including China, South Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam and Australia.

Nagano said the Nanjing massacre, in which up to 300,000 Chinese lost their lives following Japan's invasion in 1937, was an "unfortunate incident" using the standard euphemism for the massacre found in Japanese school textbooks.

Nagano's remarks raised doubts among Japan's neighbours about the sincerity of Tokyo's recent apology for atrocities committed by the Imperial army before and during World War II.

Nagano said in an interview

published earlier this week that he believed the Nanjing massacre was a "fabrication" that

Sports

Kentucky Derby kicks off today

Derby matches Holy Bull and Brocco

LOUISVILLE (R) — Sixteen years ago, in 1978, three brilliant battles between Affirmed and Alydar presented what was probably the finest six weeks in American horse racing history. Affirmed won each Triple Crown race with Alydar second every time.

Saturday's 120th running of the Kentucky Derby, the first Triple Crown race of the spring, takes place in a different climate, in an era where racing attendance is down and unhappiness rampant over drugs, fixed racing and a lack of stars.

Even so, this race has a real rivalry. It's East Coast versus Hollywood, speed versus Hollywood, slow breeding versus a regal bloodline.

Of course, there are other entrants besides rivals Holy Bull and Brocco in this year's \$500,000 added, Grade 1 race, but all the talk around Churchill Downs this week has been about the rivalry.

Holy Bull is the gritty front-runner trained and owned by Jimmy Croll, a 74-year-old horseman who has never won a Derby. Brocco is the professional racer owned by Albert Broccoli, the producer of 16 James Bond movies.

Holy Bull has won six of seven races, grabbing the lead off the mark in all but two starts, pulling away from classy fields in five of them. Brocco is four of six, a stalker who likes to hide in the pack and let the leader set the pace, then strike in the final furlong of the stretch.

Holy Bull lacks pedigree, with a seventh place by Grey Dawn in the 1973 Derby being the best showing by a relative. Brocco is related to three previous winners — Proud Clanton in 1965, Sunny's Halo in 1983 and Sunday Silence in 1989.

The other contenders have a chance. Anything can happen.

Stich gets angry in time

HAMBURG, Germany (AP) — Top seed Michael Stich survived a tremendous battle with Carlos Costa to reach the German Open semi-finals here Friday.

Costa saved two match points before Stich, fired up by a disputed line call, won the Spaniard's serve for a 6-4, 6-7, 6-4 triumph and now plays Russian Yevgeny Kafelnikov who beat him last month in the Monte Carlo Open.

Stich served for the match in the second and third sets. The Spaniard forced the second

into a tie-break he won 7-3 but could not repeat the trick in the third set.

A fifth double fault and disputed line call forced Stich against the wall and gave Costa the chance to serve for 5-5 but the German bounced back.

Both men played some marvelous tennis and Stich, especially, mixed aggression with some superb touch play.

However, he made twice as many unforced errors and Costa was able to claw his way back from 5-2 down in the final set to set up a nerve-jangling finish.

Jockey dies after accident

LONDON (R) — British jockey Steve Wood died Friday after an accident at Lingfield Park race track, clerk of the course Geoff Stuckles said. Wood had been taken to hospital with suspected broken ribs and lung problems. Two other jockeys were involved in the accident but they were not thought to be hurt.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TAHAN HIRSCH
© 1990 Trans Media Services, Inc.

USE YOUR WINNERS WISELY

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
9 Q 10 9
K 10 5 3
K Q 10 9
J 2
WEST EAST
A 8 7
5 4 2
7 6
K 6 5 2
A
K Q 10 6
A 8 7 4 3
SOUTH
A K 6
A Q J 8 7
J 4 3
9 5

The bidding:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1 Pass
3 Pass 4 Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♦

We've often published hands where counting can be the secret to landing the contract. It works equally well for the defense and will often guide defenders to how to defeat the contract.

North's jump to three hearts as a passed hand showed four-card support and a hand just short of an opening bid. It invited South to go

to game with anything but a dead minimum and South had enough to oblige.

West led the king of clubs. East encouraged with the eight. West continued the suit, but after taking two clubs and a diamond the defense ran out of steam.

Had East spent a moment counting the hand, the winning defense would have been obvious. West's lead was surely a marked queen and taking those five points and adding eight for the two aces in hand would mean that East could not count for more than an extra jack or two from partner. The only real hope of defeating the contract, therefore, lay in scoring a diamond ruff.

That could be accomplished easily enough. East should have overtaken partner's king of clubs with the ace, cashed the ace of diamonds and then returned a club to West's marked queen. It would take a rather astute defender not to realize that East had a singleton diamond and a return of that suit would have allowed East to score the setting trick with a ruff.

Holy Bull draws No. 4 post position

LOUISVILLE (AP) — Holy Bull drew the No. 4 post position and was made the 8-5 early favourite for Saturday's Kentucky Derby as a field of 15 was entered Thursday for the first leg of the U.S. thoroughbred Triple Crown.

Track oddsmaker Mike Bataglia made Santa Anita Derby winner Brocco the second choice at 3-1, while the next choice was Tabasco Cat, trained by D. Wayne Lukas, at 6-1.

The field, in post position order, with odds and jockeys: Soul of the Matter: 20-1, Kent Desormeaux; Valiant Nature: 12-1, Laffit Pincay, Powis Castle, 30-1, Chris Antley; Holy Bull: 8-5, Mike Smith; Ulises, 30-1, Jorge Chavez; Mahogany Hall, 30-1, Gary Stevens; Smilin Singin Sam 37-1, Larry Melancon; Southern Rhythm, 15-1, Garrett Gomez; Blumin Affair, 15-1, Jerry Bailey; Meadow Flight, 30-1, Shane Sellers, and Kandala, 30-1, Craig Perret.

Post time is 5:30 p.m. (2130 GMT), and all starters will carry 126 pounds (57 kilograms). If all 15 go to post, the total purse will be \$888,800 with \$638,800 going to the winner.

Looking for a rabbit to stop favourite

LOUISVILLE (AP) — It will probably take about two-thirds of Saturday's Kentucky Derby to show whether Holy Bull will live up to his status as 8-5 favourite.

"If Holy Bull goes the half-mile in 46 seconds and change, even 47, he'll be spending himself and we'll have a chance to run him down in the stretch," said Valiant Nature's trainer Ron McAnalphy.

"If he goes slower, he'll have enough left to go wire to wire."

Holy Bull won his last two races wire-to-wire. Randy Winick, trainer of Brocco, said he also expected to be checking the time at the half-mile mark of the 1.25 mile race to see if the cannonball colt could be caught.

"If they run half a mile faster than 46 and four-fifths, then we'd have a good shot at catching him," Winick said. "But if the pace is slower, he'll have the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an easy lead, which is probably a ridiculous thing to expect, we'll take it. But if Holy Bull wants the lead, we don't have to take it."

Campbell said post position would have a lot to do with it.

"We certainly don't want to drop too far out," Campbell said. "If we could make an

NEWS IN BRIEF

AOHR elected administrative committee

AMMAN (I.T.) — The general assembly of the Amman branch of the Arab Organisation for Human Rights (AOHR) Friday elected a 10-person administrative body for a one-year term. The 10 are: Amin Sbair, Hanif Al Dahleh, Labib Kamhawi, Asma Khader, Abdul Jaber Abu Gharbieh, Omar Abdal Rafeb, Rajai Nafa'a, Saleh Nahas, Walid Marqaq, Hanif Tarawneh, and Fakhri Belbeisi.

Arafat agrees to drop 'president'

CAIRO (AFP) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat has agreed to drop the title "president of Palestine" when he enters the self-rule regions of Jericho and the Gaza Strip. According to a letter annexed to the Cairo accord on the launch of self-rule signed Wednesday, he will use the title "chairman (raes in Arabic) of the Palestinian Authority" to run Gaza and Jericho. The Palestinians have referred to Mr. Arafat as president of Palestine since a session of their parliament-in-exile in Algiers in 1988. But the letter allows the PLO chairman to use the Arabic title "raes" which also means president. Also in the letter from Mr. Arafat addressed to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, a co-signatory of the accord, the PLO agrees to inform the Israeli government of the names of the Palestinian Authority. In Israel, the head of the government press office Uri Dromi on Thursday quoted Mr. Rabin as telling Mr. Arafat in Cairo to stop globe-trotting and "get prepared for serious things."

Four corridors to link Gaza and Jericho

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AFP) — Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have agreed on four land corridors across the Jewish state to link the Palestinian self-rule regions of Gaza and Jericho, an Israeli spokesman said Thursday. Colonel Ami Gluska, spokesman for the team negotiating with the PLO, said the "four protected passages" were existing Israeli roads. At least one of the corridors would be open to all residents of Gaza and the West Bank town, even if they had no permit to enter Israel. "If there are no major security problems, they will remain open," he told a press conference here. "Otherwise, only one will be available to the Palestinians." As for Palestinian leaders, the two sides have agreed they can use two helicopters and four light planes "registered in Israel or a country which has air links with Israel," Mr. Gluska said. All four of the land routes, starting from the Erez crossing in northern Gaza and passing through the southern Israeli town of Ashkelon, will avoid Jerusalem. They will be closed at night, as well as on three Israeli holidays. Palestinian motorists will carry cards on which the time of entry and departure from Israeli territory will be marked.

Nissan bank fined for violating boycott rules

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Atlanta branch of a large Nissan state bank has agreed to a \$475,000 fine for providing to Iraqi banks information about certain companies' trade relations with Israel, the government said Thursday. The Atlanta agency of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL) agreed to the civil penalty without admitting or denying the alleged violation of U.S. rules directed against the Arab boycott of Israel, the Commerce Department announced. The announcement made no mention of the Atlanta court case in which BNL's Atlanta branch was accused of arranging \$5.5 billion in illegal loans to Iraq before the Gulf war. Its former manager, Christopher Drogoul, was sentenced last Dec. 1 to 37 months in prison on a guilty plea to three lesser charges after the government dropped parts of the indictment that could have involved BNL's Rome headquarters. The Commerce Department said BNL-Atlanta provided 93 items of information to Iraqi banks regarding foreign companies business relationships with Israel and companies known or believed to be blacklisted by Arab League countries. The companies were not named in the announcement. Commerce said the Atlanta bank also broke rules by failing to report 11 requests for boycott-related information.

Qatar offers gas to Israel 'on conditions'

DOHA (AFP) — Qatar is prepared to sell liquefied natural gas to Israel on condition that there is further progress in the Middle East peace process, Foreign Minister Sheikh Hamad Ben Jaber Al Thani said Thursday. He told Israeli and other journalists covering disarmament talks here that he had already raised the possibility with Israeli counterpart Shimon Peres at meetings in October in New York and in January in London. "No agreement has been reached on the subject. But if the peace process makes progress we see no hindrance," he said. Sheikh Hamad also said that given the same conditions he saw no bar to his visiting Israel, with which his country has no relations. But he said he had no further plans to meet Mr. Peres.

India protests Iranian remarks on Kashmir

NEW DELHI (AFP) — India has protested remarks by the Iranian envoy here that New Delhi-based diplomats were denied free movement when they visited Kashmir last week, a foreign office spokesman said on Friday. Iranian Ambassador Reza Sheikh Attar was summoned to the Indian External Affairs Ministry Thursday to receive the protest, the spokesman said, dismissing the envoy's comments as "not consistent with the facts." The Iranian news agency IRNA quoted Mr. Attar as saying that the 11 diplomats who went to Kashmir for four days from April 27 were not allowed to meet Muslim leaders and people, or travel to places like Sopore and Bijbehara. Mr. Attar's remarks were "not consistent with the facts and contrary to the sentiments expressed by other ambassadors" who also went to the troubled state. They included envoys of three South American and eight Islamic countries. "On the contrary, they (the others) appreciated India's openness on Kashmir," the spokesman said, adding that the Iranian ambassador "was alone in making the complaints." At least 25 ambassadors from New Delhi have visited Kashmir in the past two months to study the situation in Kashmir.

Lebanon sentences 3 in 1976 murder

BEIRUT (R) — A Lebanese court has given life sentences in their absence to three men for the murder of the U.S. ambassador in Beirut in 1976, Al Nahar newspaper said on Friday. The three, all Lebanese who had links to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), were arrested for the murder during the country's 1975-90 civil war but were freed amid the lawlessness, it said. Ambassador Francis E. Meloy, Economic Counsellor Robert O. Waring and their Lebanese driver were seized at a roadblock on the Muslim side of the so-called green line, the confrontation line separating Muslim and Christian forces. A few hours later their bodies were found dumped on the Beirut sea front, each had been shot several times. The murder was excluded from a 1991 amnesty for war crimes by the Lebanese government. The three killers at large were named by Al Nahar as Mohammad Al Farah, Toufiq Faroukh and Nameq Kamal. Lebanon has launched a crackdown against crime, making capital punishment mandatory for premeditated murder and introducing the death sentence for politically-motivated crimes.

Iran, South Africa to resume ties next week

NICOSIA (R) — Iran and South Africa have agreed to resume diplomatic relations from May 10, Tehran Radio said on Friday. Iran, which was South Africa's chief oil supplier before it cut diplomatic ties with Pretoria's white government in 1979, decided in January to reestablish relations after South Africa held its all-race elections. Tehran Radio said the date for resumption of ties was decided after talks between the South African Foreign Ministry and the Iranian interests section operating under the Swiss embassy in Pretoria.

PLO self-rule list excludes those who boycotted signing

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — The list of candidates for the Palestinian authority circulated by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the occupied territories Friday reflected a balance between local and foreign-based Palestinian leaders.

PLO chief Yasser Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin signed an agreement in Cairo on Wednesday which will introduce Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho within weeks.

The Palestinian authority will be responsible for all legislative, executive and judicial authorities in the autonomy.

The list obtained by the Associated Press Friday from sources close to the PLO named 13 Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and 11 living abroad.

The list is not final, but the balance it reflected seemed a compromise of earlier lists criticised as top-heavy with foreign-based Palestinians.

But PLO sources said the current list reflected Mr. Arafat's anger at being snubbed by local Palestinian leaders, who refused to attend the agreement's signing.

The list fails to name those who have played senior negotiating roles until now and the PLO sources said local Palestinian leaders were unhappy with it.

Notable absences include Hanan Ashrawi, the high-profile Palestinian spokeswoman, and Jericho leader Saeb Erekat, who led the Palestinian delegation to bilateral talks with Israel until the first PLO-Israel accord was signed in September.

Also missing were Haidar Abdul Shafi, a Gaza leader and Dr. Erekat's predecessor, Elias Freij, the popular mayor of Bethlehem in the West Bank.

Palestinians in the occupied territories boycotted the agreement's signing in protest of the ceremony occurring while Jerusalem was effectively closed off to most residents of the occupied territories by Israeli closure orders.

"We must be sure that whatever agreement we reach contains the potential for success, whether it is signed in two days or two weeks," said Faisal Husseini, the PLO's West Bank leader who led the boycott.

Mr. Husseini, however, appears on the list as the official responsible for Jerusalem affairs.

Ibrahim Shaaban, a Jerusalem lawyer proposed for the housing portfolio, said he had heard about his nomination in the Palestinian media but had no official notice.

But Mr. Shaaban, who heads the Palestinian housing council, said he thought the list was a good one.

"You just can't appoint 200 members to this council to satisfy everyone," Mr. Shaaban said.

The following list identifies each candidate for the Palestinian authority, the current residence and proposed portfolio, if known. Some candidates will share portfolios.

1. Yasser Arafat — Tunis, head of the authority.
2. Ahmad Qureia — Tunis, economics; headed the Palestinian delegation to economic talks with Israel.
3. Nahid Shehata — Tunis, diplomatic relations.
4. Yasser Arafat — Amman; education.
5. Intisar Al Wazir — Amman; social affairs.
6. Samir Goshch — Tunis, no proposed portfolio.
7. Yasser Abed Rabbo — Tunis; information.
8. Naser Yousaf — Tunis; police.
9. Abdallah Ibrahi — Tunis; no proposed portfolio.
10. Mohammed Zekki Nashef — Amman; will head PLO offices in Jordan.
11. Faizal Hussein — Jerusalem; Jerusalem affairs.
12. Zakaria Al Agha — Gaza; no proposed portfolio.
13. Jamil Tarifi — Ramallah; civil affairs.
14. Abdul Aziz Hajj — the West Bank; health.
15. Samir Abdulla — Ramallah; infrastructure and development.
16. Muhammed Eshtaya — Nablus; infrastructure and development.
17. Hisham Abdal Razek — Gaza; no proposed portfolio.
18. Maher Maari — Nablus; no proposed portfolio.
19. Ibrahim Shabaan — Jerusalem; housing.
20. Javid Ghusein — Amman; finance.
21. Anton Samsour — Bethlehem; education.
22. Freeli Abu Medien — Gaza; legal affairs.
23. Ahmad Bayoud Tamimi — Hebron; no proposed portfolio.
24. Ikrina Sabri — Jerusalem; religious affairs.

Jordan, Egypt chalk out close cooperation

(Continued from page 1) civil war. He called on the Yemeni parties concerned to resort to dialogue to solve their problems.

On the inspection of ships bound to Aqaba, Dr. Sedki welcomed the latest developments to solve this problem, and voiced his country's support for Jordan in this respect.

Egyptian Palestinian relations, Dr. Sedki said, are good and have never been severed.

On the establishment of a Middle Eastern market, Dr. Sedki said it is a mere idea which has not so far crystallised. However, he stressed the need to contemplate future plans to cope with any possible developments.

He said there was no contradiction between the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) and a Middle Eastern market since the first is international while the second is regional.

Dr. Majali said the committee discussed this issue, and stressed the need for close coordination and joint studies with the Lebanese, Syrians, Palestinians as well as the Egyptians to cope with any future developments.

The two sides underlined the need to maintain coordination and cooperation in the field of financial legislation. They called for reintroducing the "trip ticket" regulation for private cars crossing from either countries.

The two sides agreed to take the necessary actions to implement the commercial protocol concluded in September 1992. They also called on a joint trade committee to meet within two months to agree on items exempted completely or partly from each other's customs duties and to set up a coordination committee grouping representatives of the private sector in both countries.

The two sides underlined the need to maintain coordination and cooperation in the field of financial legislation. They called for reintroducing the "trip ticket" regulation for private cars crossing from either countries.

Jordanian-Palestinian relations, Dr. Majali said, are very special, unique and historical. He added that the level of coordination was not satisfactory given the unique relations between the Jordanians and Palestinians.

He noted that King Hussein on Thursday informed Palestinian President Yasser Arafat during a meeting held at the Royal Court that it was time for the various joint Jordanian-Palestinian committees to meet following the signature in Cairo of the Palestinian self-rule agreement.

The Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee on Friday concluded its meetings here and signed the minutes of the meetings at the prime ministry.

In the minutes, signed by the two prime ministers, both sides stressed the important role both Jordan and Egypt can play in restoring Arab solidarity and crystallising a unified Arab stand towards the various issues.

They also stressed the need to maintain close coordination and consultation on various

regional and international issues and welcomed the signing in Cairo on Wednesday of the Palestinian self-rule agreement as a step towards a just, comprehensive and lasting solution.

In the field of economic cooperation, the two sides agreed to form a task force entrusted with drawing up a joint mechanism for discussing regional and international issues of economic concern.

Both parties reviewed the status of the Egyptian-Jordanian Company for Investment and Development and agreed to offer the company all the facilities needed for its smooth operations.

The two sides agreed to take the necessary actions to implement the commercial protocol concluded in September 1992. They also called on a joint trade committee to meet within two months to agree on items exempted completely or partly from each other's customs duties and to set up a coordination committee grouping representatives of the private sector in both countries.

The two sides agreed to work out a joint tourist strategy to develop areas of tourist attraction and to restore a direct contact line between the news agencies in both countries.

The two sides agreed to activate the labour agreement and to reinforce a joint labour committee.

The two sides agreed to hold the 12th session of the committee in Cairo during the second half of November 1994.

On Thursday King Hussein received Dr. Sedki and the accompanying delegation and discussed with them the latest developments of the Middle East process and the need for inter-Arab coordination to ensure the realisation of a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the region.

He also stressed the importance of economic cooperation and coordination, given the economic developments and changes in the region.

The audience was attended by Prime Minister Majali, Royal Court Chief Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, the King's political advisor Marwan Al Qasem and members of the Jordanian side to the higher committee's meetings.

Dr. Sedki and the accompanying delegation left for Cairo on Friday. They were seen off by Dr. Majali and several cabinet ministers.

The two sides agreed to exchange expertise and findings of research on agricultural projects, control of epidemics and agricultural pests. They also agreed to exchange agriculture and information on energy.

The two sides agreed to exchange expertise and findings of research on agricultural projects, control of epidemics and agricultural pests. They also agreed to exchange agriculture and information on energy.

They also stressed the need to maintain close coordination and consultation on various

regional and international issues and welcomed the signing in Cairo on Wednesday of the Palestinian self-rule agreement as a step towards a just, comprehensive and lasting solution.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the performance of the Arab Maritime Bridge Company, which was established at the joint initiative of King Hussein and President Hosni Mubarak.

The two sides agreed to exchange information on health research and drugs and to enact health legislation to ensure food and drug security.

They also agreed to exchange studies on joint chemical and drug industries and medical appliances.

The two sides agreed that the Ministry of Education in Jordan will allocate 100 seats for Egyptian students to study at Jordanian universities and obtain the first university degree.

The Egyptian Ministry of Education will allocate 110 seats for Jordanian students to pursue their higher studies in addition to 15 scholarships for post-graduates and 300 seats for undergraduates.

The two sides agreed to contribute to improving the conditions for peace in the region through the multilateral phase.

The two sides agreed that the Ministry of Education in Jordan will allocate 100 seats for Egyptian students to study at Jordanian universities and obtain the first university degree.

The two sides agreed to exchange information on health research and drugs and to enact health legislation to ensure food and drug security.

They also agreed to exchange studies on joint chemical and drug industries and medical appliances.

The two sides agreed that the Ministry of Education in Jordan will allocate 100 seats for Egyptian students to study at Jordanian universities and obtain the first university degree.

The two sides agreed to exchange information on health research and drugs and to enact health legislation to ensure food and drug security.

They also agreed to exchange studies on joint chemical and drug industries and medical appliances.

The two sides agreed that the Ministry of Education in Jordan will allocate 100 seats for Egyptian students to study at Jordanian universities and obtain the first university degree.

The two sides agreed to exchange information on health research and drugs and to enact health legislation to ensure food and drug security.

They also agreed to exchange studies on joint chemical and drug industries and medical appliances.

The two sides agreed that the Ministry of Education in Jordan will allocate 100 seats for Egyptian students to study at Jordanian universities and obtain the first university degree.

The two sides agreed to exchange information on health research and drugs and to enact health legislation to ensure food and drug security.

They also agreed to exchange studies on joint chemical and drug industries and medical appliances.

The two sides agreed that the Ministry of Education in Jordan will allocate 100 seats for Egyptian students to study at Jordanian universities and obtain the first university degree.

The two sides agreed to exchange information on health research and drugs and to enact health legislation to ensure food and drug security.

They also agreed to exchange studies on joint chemical and drug industries and medical appliances.

The two sides agreed that the Ministry of Education in Jordan will allocate 100 seats for Egyptian students to study at Jordanian universities and obtain the first university degree.

The two sides agreed to exchange information on health research and drugs and to enact health legislation to ensure food and drug security.

They also agreed to exchange studies on joint chemical and drug industries and medical appliances.

The two sides agreed that the Ministry of Education in Jordan will allocate 100 seats for Egyptian students to study at Jordanian universities and obtain the first university degree.

The two sides agreed to exchange information on health research and drugs and to enact health legislation to ensure food and drug security.

They also agreed to exchange studies on joint chemical and drug industries and medical appliances.

The two sides agreed that the Ministry of Education in Jordan will allocate 100 seats for Egyptian students to study at Jordanian universities and obtain the first university degree.

The two sides agreed to exchange information on health research and drugs and to enact health legislation to ensure food and drug security.

They also agreed to exchange studies on joint chemical and drug industries and medical appliances.

The two sides agreed that the Ministry of Education in Jordan will allocate 100 seats for Egyptian students to study at Jordanian universities and obtain the first university degree.

The two sides agreed to exchange information on health research and drugs and to enact health legislation to ensure food and drug security.

They also agreed to exchange studies on joint chemical and drug industries and medical appliances.

The two sides agreed that the Ministry of Education in Jordan will allocate 100 seats for Egyptian students to study at Jordanian universities and obtain the first university degree.</